The Centre Reporter.

OLD SERIES,, XL.
NEW SERIES XXI.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY. AUGUST 2, 1888.

NO. 29

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, - - EDITOR

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN.

DEMOCRATIC DELEGATE ELECTION AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding the general elections for their districts on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 11TH, 1888,

to elect delegates to the Democratic County Convention. The election will open at 2 o'clock p. m. and close at 6 o'clock p. m.

The delegates chosen at the above stated time will meet in convention at the Court House in Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1888,

at 2 o'clock p. m. to nominate

1 Candidate for Jury Commissioner,
1 Candidate for Coroner,
2 Candidates for Legislature,
1 Candidate for Congress,
3 Congressional Conferees,

and to transact such other business as shall properly be brought before it and the interests of the party may require.

The number of delegates to which each district is entitled is as follows:

Bellefonte, N. W.	2	Haines, E. P.	2
" S. W.	3	" W. P.	2
" W. W.	1	Halfmoon	1
Howard Boro	1	Harris	2
Milesburg Boro	1	Huston	1
Centre Hall Boro	1	Howard	1
Millheim Boro	2	Liberty	1
Philipsburg, 1st W.	1	Marion	2
" 2d W.	2	Miles	5
" 3d W.	1	Patton	2
Unionville Boro	1	Penn	4
Benner	3	Potter, N. P.	2
Boggs, N. P.	1	" S. P.	4
" W. P.	2	Rush, S. P.	2
" E. P.	1	" N. P.	3
Burnside	1	Snow Shoe, W. P.	1
College	2	" E. P.	2
Curtin	1	Spring	5
Ferguson, E P	3	Taylor	1
" W. P.	1	Union	1
Gregg, S. P	5	Walker	4
" N. P.	1	Worth	2
Total		87	

The rules for holding the delegate election and the names of the persons appointed to hold the same will be published hereafter.

AARON WILLIAMS,
Chairman.

WM. F. REBER, Sec.

Dan Hastings is to stump Maine. Henceforth Maine can be classed among the doubtful states.

The outlook of the campaign is pointing strongly like that of the Scott campaign, only four states going against the Democrats.

Democrats, organize clubs, and discuss the tax-reform question, and watch the sneak with his pension fib trying to deceive the soldier.

Soldiers, look out for the chap who comes around on the sly and tells you Cleveland will cut down your pension. Tell him it is a bold lie and the REPORTER will back it up.

Both the Democratic and Republican parties, are for protection. The Democrats demand protection for the farmer and workingman. The Republicans favor protection for the millionaire and monopolist.

Five members of the family of Daniel McCarthy, at Wichita, Kan., are suffering from the effects of tyrotoxicon from drinking buttermilk.

Tyrotoxicon! that's bad, and is just what ails the Republican party. It got the tyrotaxicon from taking too much tyro-taxican--tyrannical-tax, protection being the English term.

Any body that votes for Harrison is in danger of an attack of tyrotoxicon, unless first getting *vaxinated*.

Owen G. Lovejoy, son of the famous Abolitionist, who was nominated by the Democrats for congress in the Seventh Illinois district, stumped that State for Blaine in 1884. Farmer Whiting, another prominent Illinois Republican, has declared for Cleveland and reduced taxes this year. These are the kind of men who are flopping into the Democratic party all over the country to take the places of the millionaire monopolists who are flopping into line for Harrison, Morton and war taxes.

The following Mormon story from Huntingdon county is a little tough, tho it may be true: In Buck Valley, just across the dividing line in Fulton county, the sober-minded people are intensely aroused over the conduct of two Mormon missionaries, named Henry Showe iand David Ewing, who have been laborfng among the citizens of that locality or several months. The two elders, by their persuasive eloquence, have succeeded gaining over 100 converts. They are supposed to be the same parties who aroused so much indignation in certain portions of Maryland and West Virginia a few months ago, and who were given a limited time in which to get out of the country. Several of the proselytes, including a number of young women, have gone to the Mecca of Mormonism in Utah, having had their traveling and other expenses paid by the two missionaries, through whom they were converted to the Mormon religion.

WHEN BLAINE COMES OVER.

SOME THINGS FOR THE MAINE MAN TO MEDITATE ON BOARD THE BIG STEAMSHIP.

Mr. James G. Blaine will sail on the magnificent new steamship, City of New York on August 1. The great ship will probably give the great man less time for ocean meditation than any other craft on which he might have taken passage, for it is expected that the voyage will be done in six days. Still the world was made in that time, and Mr. Blaine will have a good deal to think of if his surroundings are anything of an object lesson to him.

He sails on the grandest ship that ever undertook to share the regular ocean trade. It is owned by an American company. It cost about a million of American dollars. The first question Mr. Blaine may ponder on is this: Why was not such a ship owned by Americans, supported mainly by rich American passengers, built in America?

Why did not a portion of the million go into the pockets of American working men? Why did not another portion of it go to American engineers, to American millowners, to American lumbermen, to American decorators and American ship chandlers? In short, why was that million taken from this country and spent in England? When Mr. Blaine goes on board he will walk on a deck made in Glasgow. He will go down to his luxurious stateroom decorated by a firm in London. He will lie down in a bunk, the furnishings of which come from Manchester. He will eat what meals he takes on English Worcester ware. He will cut his steak with Sheffield cutlery. Everything he does, everything he sees, those six days should remind him of the iniquitous laws that make the building of such a ship an impossibility in America. Mr. Blaine, himself, stands at the head of the party which says that rather than allow a cent of the tax that prevented that million being spent where it rightfully belonged, they will give us—what? Free whiskey. —*Detroit Free Press.*

THAT PENSION STORY

The Republicans have a little game with regard to pensions that they are playing on the sly. They have certain ones to quietly see Democratic soldiers and try to make them believe the lie that Cleveland is opposed to pensions and that if he is elected pensions will be cut down.

Now when a peddler of such stuff comes to a Democratic soldier, let him tell the untruthful Harrisoneer these simple facts:

1. That under Cleveland's administration the pension of the deserving soldier was raised higher than under any Republican administration.

2. That under Cleveland's administration more pensions were granted than under any Republican administration.

3. That under Cleveland's administration a far greater sum has been expended for pensions than under any Republican administration.

This sly pension scheme is being played just now in Centre county, and we presume all over the country. Let no honest soldier be deceived by it.

Socialistic Sunday schools (or rather anarchist-breeding schools) are the latest addition to the Chicago educational system. Under the superintendency of Paul Grottkau, they are making great progress in this city. There are six of them now, and they hold their meetings every Sunday morning. Those in charge of the classes where instruction is given are careful as to who are admitted, and an outsider will find it an impossibility to gain an entrance. These schools have not been organized more than a month, but the attendance upon them is already large and constantly upon the increase. It is estimated by Grottkau and others interested that 25,000 people will soon be enrolled in those schools, including children. Of those now attendants many are children not more than ten years of age. Captain Schaak and Inspector Bonfield have as yet made no move toward breaking up the meetings, where disobedience to the laws of the country and the state is taught. How long will the authorities tolerate subverting the American Sabbath to a day for preaching the destruction of the state and society to children who should be trained in the patriotic sense of their future duty as American citizens.

It appears that Schnapps Fiedler, of the Gazette, harbored the idea he might heap every kind of lying personal abuse upon the editor of this journal, and that it ought not as much as reply and tell the truth about him. This journalistic outlaw and carpet-bagger has learned one lesson anyhow. His conduct has been such that he is not entitled to decent treatment.

This outlaw and carpet-bagger, we are told, made the remark, that he thought of making his sheet pay by getting up fights. We can make the Reporter pay by a far decenter course, and Schnapps may pursue his to his liking.

COMING OUT FOR REFORM.

PROMINENT WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICANS DECLARE FOR DEMOCRACY.

Parkersburg, W. Va., July 26.—The flop of ex-Governor D. T. C. Farnsworth at the democratic convention at Buckhannon, with the adjunct of a dozen or more leading Republicans, is news which the republicans here received with sorry grace. Farnsworth is unquestionably one of the most popular men in West Virginia, especially among the greenbackers and united labor element With Farnsworth there will go hundreds of republican greenbacker and labor votes. His challenge to General Goff, or any other republican, to discuss the issues means just what is implied, but no one has the temerity to believe that Goff will accept the challenge.

But Farnsworth's flop is not lonesome by any means. Here in Wood county alone we have a number of leading republicans who can neither swallow the high tariff of the republican platform or their free whisky or tobacco planks.

AMERICAN VS. EUROPEAN WAGES.

LET WORKINGMEN PASTE THIS IN THEIR HATS.

The average American workman performs from one and one-half to twice as much work as the average European workman.—William M. Evart's report as Secretary of State in the Hayes administration, May 17, 1879.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are MORE THAN EQUALIZED by the greater efficiency of the latter and their LONGER HOURS OF LABOR.—Jas. G. Blaine, report as Secretary of State in the Garfield administration, June 25 1881.

On September 6, 1883, John Jarret, now demagoging for "protection," testified under oath before the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor as follows:

"The wages paid the iron and steel workers (I refer to those who are connected with our organization, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers) are on the whole tolerably fair. I claim that this *condition of things is simply the result of organizations among the workingmen;* in other words, that were there no organizations, wages would not be so high. * * * Now I want to call the attention of the committee that as a rule in such mills as are not controlled by an organization lower wages are paid than in those that are controlled by us.

"Early in January, when the adjustment of wages took place (in the Bethlehem Iron Company's Works which had thrown out the Amalgamated,) those men were not consulted at all, and their wages were reduced in some instances as much as forty-eight per cent. These men were well paid previous to that reduction, which simply brought them to a rate of wages *practically lower than that paid in England.*"

The simple issue in this campaign is whether the masses want to pay a high tax on every thing they eat and wear which high tax goes into the pockets of the millionaire capitalist, and is what, the Republicans call a high protective tariff; or whether the voter prefers to purchase his food and clothing without a high tax on them, and thus keep money in his own pockets instead of making the rich man richer.

A high protective tariff makes the rich man richer and the poor man poorer. Now take your choice—Cleveland, the man for the poor, or Harrison, the man for the monopolist.

Democrats of Centre, the time for making nominations is at hand. We repeat our admonition, see to it that good men are elected as delegates who can be relied upon to put good, true and consistent Democrats in nomination. A disregard of this has injured the party, as all now see and brought it to the edge of defeat. People want purity in methods and purity in men. Mere office seekers and time servers will be found not to fill the bill and honest men will not vote for such.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* has the picture of a greedy looking capitalist, as a Harrison emblem, at its mast. The thing shows its teeth and claws, and is just about ready to chaw up the American flag, having eaten up the sustenance of the farmer and laboring man by high taxes, it now, with a grin threatens to eat the good old flag. What a belly ache there will be about the Telegraph quarters and that same old monopolist coon.

In yesterday's Philadelphia *Press* its Bellefonte correspondent puts out the cheering news for gudgeons, that "nearly all the farmers of Centre county are turning in for Harrison." We havn't seen any of 'em yet, yet we like to read the *Press* for the colums of amusing news it puts out every day, of a similar vein, from other sections.

TUSSEYVILLE.

W. J. Wagner who had been book canvassing near Fredericksburg, Va., came home last Saturday. He sold some forty copies of the Story of the Bible.

S. H. Deitzell, a student in Franklin & Marshall college, opened a select school on Monday, 23. Mr. Deitzell was very successful last summer, and will no doubt have a very good school this year.

Tusseyville was well represented at the Millheim Centennial and all report a good time.

Miss Annie Messemer, of Boalsburg, spent Sunday here.

Children's Day in the Evangelical church will be on Sunday, 12th, and an interesting program is being prepared.

Henry Wolf and daughter, of Wolf's store, spent several days last week with his sister, Mrs. Gettig.

Joseph Bitner left on Monday for York on business.

A man by the name of Royer, from Millheim, went through here last Monday on the hunt for his wife, who, he says, left him about two weeks ago, and left seven small children at home. She no doubt passed through here last Saturday, as a strange woman with a bundle of clothes was seen going in the direction of Boalsburg.

Tight bargains seem to be trump this year. Do you stand under?

AARONSBURG.

A son of Chas. Bressler, of Haines township, who last winter broke his arm while coasting, fell from a wagon and again fractured his arm.

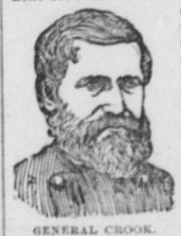
John Burgiar, an old man some sixty years of age, living near Woodward, fell from a load of hay and broke his arm.

Mrs. Phebe Heiser, of Lewisburg, and Mrs. Henrietta Yarnel, of Mt. Carmel, daughters of H. B. Mussina, dec'd., were visiting friends in Aaronsburg, a few days last week.

GENERAL CROOK.

The Major-General Succeeding General Terry, Recently Retired.

The officer recently nominated by President Cleveland for the vacancy in the army occasioned by the retirement of Major-General A. H. Terry, on account of ill health, is General George Crook, the senior Brigadier-General, and first in the line of promotion. Not only as the ranking brigadier, but also in acknowledgment of his long and distinguished career, this honor was well deserved. Born near Dayton, O., September 8, 1829, General Crook was appointed from that State to the Military Academy at West Point in 1848, and graduated four years later, number thirty-eight in a class of forty-three members, receiving an assignment as brevet Second Lieutenant in the Fourth Infantry. His promotion to be First Lieutenant followed in 1856, while the the outbreak of the civil war advanced him to his Captaincy. His service up to that time had been in frontier duty, principally on the Pacific coast, where he was wounded by an Indian arrow in the Pitt river expedition of 1857, which he commanded.



GENERAL CROOK.

Made Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Ohio Volunteers, he took part in the operations of 1861 in West Virginia; subsequently in McClellan's Maryland campaign of 1862; then in command of a division of cavalry in Rosecrans' Army of the Cumberland, fighting at Chicamauga, and pursuing General Wheeler across the Tennessee, in 1863; then again in West Virginia, in 1864, when he won a victory at Cloyd Mountain; then in the Shenandoah Valley, where he commanded an organization known as the Army of West Virginia, or the Eighth Corps; and finally in command of a division of cavalry in the Army of the Potonac during the final campaign of 1865, which ended in Lee's surrender. His brevets in the regular army for gallant and meritorious service include that of Major for the battle of Lewisburg in 1861, where he was wounded; that of Lieutenant-Colonel for the battle of Antietam; that of Colonel for the battle of Farmington; that of Brigadier-General for the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia, which latter also procured his brevet of Major-General of Volunteers; that of Major-General for battle of Fisher's Hill. Meanwhile he had risen to the full rank of Major-General of Volunteers in 1864.

After the war he was made Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry, and reached his grade of Brigadier-General in the regular army nearly fifteen years ago, in 1873. He has until now been in command of the Department of the Platte, with head-quarters at Omaha, but will hereafter have a Division command.

The prominent part taken by General Crook in Indian affairs during the last twenty years has made his name familiar to the public. His successes have been not only in conducting hostilities, but in warding off Indian wars, and in negotiations with the tribes. Nothing in General Crook's career is more to his credit than the earnestness with which he has often defended the red men from imputations of bad faith and of desire for war, sometimes sacrificing his own popularity among the frontiersmen to a sense of justice in placing the responsibility for outbreaks where it belonged.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Chester Munson and the Hon. Daniel Rhoads Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of March, 1888, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Aug. being the 27th day of Aug. 1888, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 27th, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1888, and the one hundred and iweifth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Sheriff.

MILLHEIM'S EARLY HISTORY.

Account of first settlements, and other interesting dates,—extracts of Hon. J. B. Linn's address.

Mr. Linn in giving the early history of the Penns Valley region said that it having been deserted by the first inhabitants during the Revolutionary war, they began to return and reoccupy their homes in 1784 and '85. Aaron Levy laid out Aaronsburg on Oct. 4, 1786, and a settlement at Millheim was made two years later. Within the present borough limits of Millheim at that time lived Joseph Riechart, Jr., in a house where Jacob Gephart's dwelling now stands, and his daughter Catharine, wife of the late Philip Musser, and grandmother of P. T. Musser, M. D., of Aaronsburg, was born in that house, Feb. 28, 1789. She died in the year 1879, in the 90th year of her age. Joseph Riechart, Sr., purchased the tract upon which the northern part of Millheim is located, from Col. Samuel Miles and Reuben Haines in 1775, but did not move on it at that time. He conveyed it to his son Joseph, in 1794. The latter had thirteen children of whom Dr. Musser's grandmother was the eldest, and of whom Mrs. Ann Feidler, of Madisonburg survives at a very advanced age. Jacob Hubler erected the first mill in 1788 on the eastern side of Elk Creek, near the house of D. A. Musser, a circumstance which gave Millheim its name, it being the German for Mill home.

Jacob Hubler was one of the first settlers in Penns Valley. Geo. McCormick, an ancestor of the Allison family, who was the first settler at Spring Mills, admitted many years ago in a deposition in a land case, that Jacob Hubler was one of the four settlers in the valley before him. He was very enterprising and built a small mill on his place a mile or two west of Woodward and afterwards built his mill on Elk Creek about the year 1788. These mills remained in the Hubler family until the year 1846, when D. A. Musser's father purchased the premises from Col. George Hubler.

That year (1788) is notable for settlements where villages afterward sprang up within our county. Jacob Houser settled and commenced improving where the hamlet of Houserville, in College township now stands; and Gen. James Potter built the first house and commenced the erection of the first mills, at Potters Mills, in the year 1788.

There were only about 92 taxables in Penns Valley that year, representing a population of about 300, living principally in the territory now covered by Harris, Gregg and Potter townships. Penn and Haines had very few settlers. Among the latter were the Hublers, Stovers, Harpers, Henneys, Motzs, Wolfs, John Noll, George Pontius, Abraham Platt, Matthias Hess, George Geiswite, Ertles, Conser and Michael Shaeffer, father of A. S. Kreamer, of Milesburg, grandfather of Andrew Kreamer, and whose widow aged 94 years, is present on this occasion.

With regard to the means of access to the Valley, as early as 1771-2 Reuben Haines, who owned the larger portion of the Valley from Woodward to Spring Mills, had a bridle road-cut to reach his lands, and in 1775 Gen. Potter surveyed a road from Haines' road to the Old Fort, where Gen. Potter lived in 1675, and in November, 1786, a public road was laid out from the upper part of Penns Valley to Sunbury.

Of the early settlers in the neighborhood of Millheim Daniel Kramer came about the year 1790; his son Daniel lived to be over ninety years of age and left a large family. Then there was Francis Smith, who was a tenant of James Duncan, and father of Hon. John Smith, who was a member of the Legislature in 1858, George Swartz, who erected a saw mill at an early date on Elk Creek, William Krape and Jacob Feidler. The old stock of inhabitants, the Stovers, Harpers, Hublers, etc., came from Oley, Berks county, and Hanover township, now Lebanon county, infusing the German blood that characterizes the neighborhood. The most prominent in neighboring settlements was Hon. Jacob Kryder, who was a member of the Legislature from Centre county 1815-19, Associate Judge in 1827, and a member of the Centre county Bible Society from its organization. He lived to a great age and died on the Amos Alexander farm, a mile and one-half south west of the village.

The original plot of the town of Millheim only embraced eight acres and twenty three perches. It is on the Frederick Uberlin warrant and survey, which Michael Gunkle bought of David Shakespeare Dec. 3, 1794, and which his son, Philip Gunkle settled upon. Philip Gunkle bought the eight acres and twenty three perches of his father in November, 1797, and laid out the first street and lots thereon, and proceeded to build a grist and saw mill and distillery. In Feb. 1800, extended the limits of his town by buying of Adam Kramer 28 acres and 115 perches of the John Harris survey. Adam Kreamer purchased the John Harris survey in December, 1789, which probably was the date he came there. Philip Gunkle, on the 3d of May, 1804, sold his mills to James Duncan, and from that time his name disappears for a while from the history of the village. The mills remained in the possession of the Duncan family until 1870, when they passed into the possession of the late D. A. Musser. The land east of Elk Creek, included in the borough in 1870 was surveyed on a warrant to David Duncan, father of James Duncan, as early as the 18th of June, 1774, from whom a portion of it passed into the hands of Jacob Hubler. Millheim is situated therefore upon four different and distinct surveys —John Cash, John Harris, Frederick Uberlin and David Duncan—all one hundred and fifteen years old; all duly patented: its foundation therefore is beyond dispute. In 1801 its inhabitants were Michael Bressler, tailor; Adam Confer; John Crotzer, Sr., tanner; John Crotzer, Jr., Peter Denniker, Philip Gunkle, grist and saw mill; Jacob Killinger; George Loyer; Jacob Shaeffer, wagon maker; Michael Shaeffer, Leonard Stephens, Adam Smith, Chas. Smith and Chas. Shreffler, blue dyer.

At the time of its foundation in 1788 it was in Potter township, Northumberland county, and its market place Derrstown or Lewisburg, to which products were carried in winter in wagons by the great road through the narrows to Bunalo Valley and in the spring by arks down Penns creek to Selinsgrove, loading at the Forks where Coburn now stands.

According to the recollection of Mrs. Andrew Kramer, Sr., the first house built in Millheim (if we except the house built by Joseph Reichart, the first settler) was erected by Chas Shreffler, the dyer, just east of the old Bollinger corner, near where the Millheim Banking Company now stands. The next was a log building on the site of the Kreamer hotel, and the next was built by her father, Michael Shaffer, for a tavern, on the spot where the Musser hotel now stands. Michael Shaffer lived first in a round log shanty, of about 12x16 feet, a sort of a hunting shanty, which stood on the south side of the street on the west bank of Elk, in which Mrs. Kramer was born, in April, 1794. From this shanty Mr. Shaffer moved into the house built on the site of the Old Kreamer hotel, where he entertained strangers and travelers until he had completed his tavern on the Musser hotel site, into which he then moved and kept the first regular hotel ever opened in the place. John Betz was the carpenter of the day and as such did the work upon the house built by Michael Shaffer. Mr. Shaffer removed from the village in 1815. John Goldman kept hotel after Mr. Shaffer, and after him Frederick Mockley and then Jacob Wertman, to 1844. In 1856 W. L. Musser became the landlord, and has been succeeded by his son William. The house on the site of the Kreamer hotel was also occupied as a tavern. It was burned and after some time John Cesh bought the lot and built a commodious house. W. C. Duncan purchased it and made a private residence of it; afterwards it was again turned into a hotel by Tobias Wetzel.

Among the early store keepers of Millheim were Benjamin and Keen and Mussina. Jacob Bollinger also at an early date kept store in the old hardware stere building opposite J. W. Snook's and was the first postmaster. James Janes was also one of the early store keepers.

English and German schools were opened as early as 1797, the first school house being located on the lot occupied by J. W. Snook's store building, the first teacher, as far as can be ascertained, being a Mr. Geiswste, the grandfather of John Geiswite, Levi Stover and Thomas Stover. He left quite a reputation as a teacher. In 1860 a lot was donated for school purposes by James Duncan on which a log school house was erected. The first cut nails were made at Millheim by George Weaver and he was succeeded in the business by David Allbright in a building near the bridge over Elk Creek. William Westhover was the first resident physician in the town, his connection with a body stealing case giving him a great notoriety in the county beyond it, the circumstances of which were that in 1810 John Newby, who came from Chester county and who had been educated for the ministry, came to Spring Mills and stopped with Mr. Gilliland whom he had known in that county. He had been wealthy, but misfortune overtook him and a love for drink got the better of him and he died at Mr. Gilliland's. Dr. Westhover attended him and had for some reason a desire to make a post mortem examination and engaged a couple of men to steal the body of Newby. After removing the body they failed to fill up the grave properly, and the robbery of the tomb was discovered. The grave was in the old East Presbyterian church near Penn Hall and Dr. Westover was arrested for the offense and at August term 1810 plead guilty and was fined one dollar with costs and imprisonment in the county jail for forty eight hours. The excitement became so great that the Dr. had to vacate Millheim, and he removed to Kishacoquillas Valley.

The patriotism of Millheim and neighborhood was shown by the raising of a rifle company which participated in the war of 1812. Joseph Kleckner being Captain, John Jones Lieutenant, and Jacob Lutz Ensign.

As regards churches the few people of the neighborhood belonged to the Lutheran and Reformed congregations of that vicinity. The Evangelical association formed a class in 1806, composed of Paul Baughman, the shoemaker, and some neighboring farmers, such as Abraham Platt, David Marks and George Schwartz. Services were conducted in private houses and the old school house, until 1841 when the church was built upon ground donated by James Duncan. Rev. Timothy Lee, eighty years ago, was one of the first Methodist circuit riders of the valley. The first Methodist society formed at Millheim must have been before 1840, as the records show quite a number of meetings that year. James Johnston was the first class leader, the congregation worshipping in the Evangelical church until 1857 when the Methodists erected a church edifice of their own. The church of the United Brethren was built in 1865. St. John's Lutheran church was organized in 1877 and its church erected in 1881.

REGISTER'S NOTICE—THE FOLLOWING accounts have been examined, passed and filed of record in the Register's Office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors, and all others in anywise interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A. D. 1888, for allowance and confirmation:

1. The first and partial account of T. W. & C. W. Hostermen, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Hosterman, late of Haines township, deceased.
2. First and final account of A. E. Clemson, administrator of, &c., of Richard Irvin, deceased.
3. The first and final account of John M. M'Coy administrator of, &c., of Wm. McCormick, Sr., late of Potter township, deceased.
4. The account of T. E. and F. P. Vonada, administrators of, &c., of Henry Vonada, late of Haines township, deceased.
5. First account of Clement Dale, administrator of, &c., of John G. Sankey, late of Potter township deceased.
6. The first and final account of W. S. Loy, executor of, &c., of the last will and testament of Sarah Loy, late of Burnside township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of T. B. Jamison, trustee appointed by the Orphans' Court to sell the real estate of May Miller, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
8. Final account of David Fye, guardian of Arvilla Bloom, minor child of Wm. Bloom, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
9. The account of U. S. Shafer, executor of, &c, of Simon Smull, late of Miles township, deceased.
10. The second and final account of Adam Shafer, Jr., one of the executors of, &c., of George Schmeltzer, late of Miles township, deceased.
11. First and final account of J. Edward Kline, administrator of, &c., of George Kline, late of Potter township, deceased.
12. The account of John Wolf, administrator c. t. a. of Rebecca Frazier, late of Miles township, deceased.
13. The first and final account of E. R. Chambers, administrators of, &c, of Elizabeth Musselman late of College township, deceased.
14. The account of D. Z. Kline, executor of, &c, of Christian Uhl, late of Spring township, deceased.
15. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, executor of, &c., of Henry Keller, Jr., late of Harris township, deceased.
16. The first and final account of D. S. Keller, administrator of, &c., of Henry Keller, Sr., late of Harris township, deceased.
17. The first and partial account of W. H. Corman and Reuben Kramer, executors of, &c., of David Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
18. The account of Albert Hoy, administrator of, &c., of David Krepps, late of Ferguson township, deceased.
19. First and final account of A. C. Ripka and W. H. Ripka, administrators of, &c., of Charles Ripka, late of Gregg township, deceased.
20. The second and partial account of T. F. Adams, executor of, &c., of Frances M. Atherton, late of Milesburg borough, deceased.
21. The first and final account of James W. Beck, administrator of, &c., of Nancy Beck, late of Marion township, deceased.
22. The account of John P. Harris, trustee in partition to sell the real estate of Christian Lowry Sr., late of Benner township, deceased.
23. The first and partial account of J. R. Wolf, administrators of, &c., of Thomas Wolf, late of Miles township, deceased.
24. The first and final account of C. M. Sellers, B. W. Way and Samuel T. Gray, administrators of, &c., of Agnew Sellers, late of Patton township, deceased.
25. The first and final account of Adam C. Witherite and Philip Reside, executors of, &c., of John Reside, late of Boggs township, deceased.

JOHN A. RUPP,
Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Bellefonte, July 23, 1888.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR CHARTER. Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Hon. the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County on the 4th Monday of Aug. A. D. 1888, for a charter of a corporation, to be called "The Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Cross," in Georges Valley, Centre county, Penna. The object of which shall be to advance the Glory of God and secure the Spiritual good of the members and promote the moral and religious welfare of the community in the preaching of the Gospel and the faithful observance and administrations of the Sacrament and Ordinances of Jesus Carist, according to the government of the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the United States of America.

STITZER & MAGEE,
Att'ys for Petitioners.

Bellefonte, Pa., July 18, '88.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CONGRESS.

We are authorized to announce that Maj. J. L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, will be a candidate for Congress, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

REPRESENTATIVE.

We are authorized to announce that John T. McCormack, of Ferguson, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that J. H. Holt, of Snow Shoe, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce that Aaron Williams, of Bellefonte, is a candidate for the office of Representative, subject to the usages of the Democratic party.

EDUCATIONAL.

Those having children to educate will do well to send a postal card for a copy of the Educational Number of the Herald and Presbyter containing announcements and advertisements of the leading schools and colleges of the country. Address,

MONFORT & CO., Cincinnati, O.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON:

In Good Humor With Our Lot.

"Be content with such things as ye have."—Heb. 13:5.

If I should ask some one," "Where is Brooklyn, to-day?" he would say, "At Brighton Beach, or East Hampton, or Shelter Island." "Where is New York, to-day?" "At Long Branch." "Where is Philadelphia?" "Cape May." "Where is Boston?" "At Martha's Vineyard." "Where is Virginia?" "At the Sulphur Springs." "Where the great multitude from all parts of the land?" "At Saratoga," the modern Bethesda, where the angel of health is ever stirring the waters. But, my friends, the largest multitude are at home, detained by business or circumstances. Among them all newspaper men, the hardest worked and the least compensated; city railroad employees, and ferry masters and the police, and the tens of thousands of clerks and merchants waiting for their turn of absence, and households with an invalid who cannot be moved, and others hindered by

STRINGENT CIRCUMSTANCES,

and the great multitude of well-to-do people who stay at home because they like home better than any other place, refusing to go away simply because it is the fashion to go. When the express wagon, with its mountain of trunks, directed to the Catskills or Niagara, goes through the streets, we stand at our window envious and impatient, and wonder why we cannot go as well as others. Fools that we are, as though one could not be as happy at home as anywhere else! Our grandfathers and grandmothers had as good a time as we have, long before the first spring was bored at Saratoga, or the first deer shot in the Adirondacks. They made their wedding-tour to the next farmhouse, or living in New York, they celebrated the event by an extra walk on the Battery.

Now, the genuine American is not happy until he is going somewhere, and the passion is so great that there are Christian people, with their families, detained in the city, who come not to the house of God, trying to give people the idea that they are out of town, leaving the door-plate unscoured for the same reason, and for two months keeping the front shutters closed while they sit in the back part of the house, the thermometer at ninety! My friends, if it is best for us to go let us go and be happy. If it is best for us to stay at home, let us stay at home and be happy. There is a great deal of

GOOD COMMON SENSE

in Paul's advice to the Hebrews: "Be content with such things as ye have." To be content is to be in good humor with our circumstances, not picking a quarrel with our obscurity, our poverty, or our social position. There are four or five grand reasons why we should be content with such things as we have.

The first reason that I mention as leading to this spirit, advised in the text, is the consideration that *the poorest of us have all that is indispensable* in life. We make great ado about our hardships, but how little we talk of our blessings. Health of body, which is given in largest quantity to those who have never been petted and fondled, and spoiled by fortune, we take as a matter of course. Rather have this luxury, and have it alone, than, without it, look out of a palace window upon parks of deer stalking between fountains and statuary. These people sleep sounder on a straw mattress than fashionable invalids on a couch of ivory and eagles' down. The dinner of herbs tastes better to the appetite sharpened on a woodman's axe or a reaper's scythe, than wealthy indigestion experiences seated at a table covered with partridge and venison and pineapple. *The grandest luxury God ever gave* a man is health. He who trades that off for all the palaces of the earth is infinitely cheated. We look back at the glory of the last Napoleon, but who would have taken his Versailles, and his Tuilleries, if with them we had to take his gout?

"Oh," says some one, "it isn't the grosser pleasures I covet, but it is the gratification of an artistic and intellectual taste." Why,

YOU HAVE THE ORIGINAL

from which these pictures are copied. What is a sunset on a wall compared with a sunset hung in loops of fire on the heavens? What is a cascade, silent on a canvas, compared to a cascade that makes the mountain tremble, its spray ascending like the departed spirit of the water slain on the rocks? Oh, there is a great deal of hollow affectation about a fondness for pictures on the part of those who never appreciate the original from which the pictures are taken. As though a parent should have no regard for his child, but go into ecstasies over its photograph. Bless the Lord to-day, O man! O woman! that though you may be shut out from the works of a Church, a Bierstadt, a Rubens, and a Raphael, you still have free access to a gallery grander than the Louvre, or the Luxemburg, or the Vatican—the royal gallery of the noonday heavens, the King's gallery of the midnight sky.

Another consideration leading us to a spirit of contentment, is the fact that our *happiness is not dependent upon outward circumstances.* You see people happy and miserable amid all circumstances. In a family where the last loaf is on the table, and the last stick of wood on the fire, you sometimes find a cheerful confidence in God; while in a very fine place, you will see and hear discord sounding her war-whoop, and hospitality freezing to death in a cheerless parlor. I stopped one day on Broadway, at the head of Wall Street, at the foot of Trinity Church, to see who seemed the happiest people passing. I judged, from their looks

THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE

were not those who went down into Wall Street, for they had on their brow the anxiety of the dollar they expected to make; nor the people who came out of Wall Street, for they had on their brow the anxiety of the dollar they had lost; nor the people who swept by in splendid equipage, for they met a carriage that was finer than theirs. The happiest person in all that crowd, judging from the countenance, was the woman who sat at the apple-stand, knitting. I believe real happiness oftener looks out of the window of an humble home, than through the opera-glass of the gilded box of a theatre.

I find Nero growling on a throne. I find Paul singing in a dungeon. I find King Ahab going to bed at noon, through melancholy, while near by is Naboth contented in the possession of a vineyard. Haman, prime minister of Persia, frets himself almost to death, because a poor Jew will not tip his hat; and Ahithophel, one of the greatest lawyers of Bible times, through fear of dying, hangs himself. The wealthiest man, forty years ago, in New York, when congratulated over his large estate, replied, "Ah, you don't know how much trouble I have in taking care of it!" Byron declared, in his last hours, that he had never seen more than twelve happy days in all his life. I do not believe that he had seen twelve minutes of thorough satisfaction. Napoleon I, said, "I turn with disgust from the cowardice and selfishness of man. I hold life a horror: death is repose. What I have suffered the last twenty days is beyond human comprehension." While, on the other hand, to show

HOW ONE MAY BE HAPPY

amid the most disadvantageous circumstances, just after the *Ocean Monarch* had been wrecked in the English Channel, a steamer was cruising along in the darkness, when the captain heard a song, a sweet song, coming over the water, and he bore down toward that voice, and found it was a Christian woman on a plank of the wrecked steamer, singing to the tune of St. Martins:

"Jesus, lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the billows near me roll,
While the tempest still is high."

The heart right toward God and man, we are happy. The heart wrong toward God and man, we are unhappy.

Another reason why we should come to this spirit inculcated in the text, is the fact that all the *difference of earthly condition are transitory.* The houses you build, the land you culture, the places in which you barter, are soon to go into other hands. However hard you may have it now, if you are a Christian

THE SCENE WILL SOON END.

Pain, trial, persecution, never knock at the door of the grave. A coffin made out of pine boards is just as good a resting-place as one made out of silver-mounted mahogany or rosewood. Go down among the resting-places of the dead, and you will find that though people there had a great difference of worldly circumstances, now they are all alike unconscious. The hand that greeted the senator, and the president, and the king, is still as the hand that hardened on the mechanic's hammer, or the manufacturer's wheel. It does not make any difference now, whether there is a plain stone above them, from which the traveller pulls aside the weeds to read the name, or a tall shaft springing into the heavens as though to tell their virtues to the skies.

IN THAT SILENT LAND

there are no titles for great men, and there are no rumblings of chariot-wheels, and there is never heard the foot of the dance. The Egyptian guano which is thrown on the fields in the East for the enrichment of the soil, is the dust raked out from the sepulchres of kings and lords and mighty men. O the chagrin of those men if they had ever known that in the after ages of the world they would have been called Egyptian guano!

Of how much worth now is the crown of Cæsar? Who bids for it? Who cares now anything about the Amphitryronic Council or the laws of Lycurgus? Who trembles now because Xerxes crossed the Hellespont on a bridge of boats? Who fears because Nebuchadnezzar thunders at the gates of Jerusalem? Who cares now whether or not Cleopatra marries Antony? Who crouches before Ferdinand, or Boniface, or Alaric? Can Cromwell dissolve the English Parliament now? Is William Prince of Orange, king of the Netherlands? No; no! However much Elizabeth may love the Russian crown, she must pass it to Peter, and Peter to Catherine, and Catherine to Paul, and Paul to Alexander, and Alexander to Nicholas. Leopold puts the German sceptre into the hand of Joseph, and Philip comes down off the Spanish throne to let Ferdinand go on. House of Aragon, house of Hapsburg, house of Stuart, house of Bourbon, quarrelling about everything else, but agreeing in this: "The fashion of this world passeth away." But have all these dignitaries gone? Can they not be called back? I have been to assemblages where I have heard the roll called, and many distinguished men have answered. If I should

CALL THE ROLL

to-day of some of those mighty ones who have gone, I wonder if they would not answer. I will call the roll. I will call the roll of the kings first: Alfred the Great! William the Conqueror! Frederick II.! Louis XVI.! No answer. I will call the roll of the poets: Robert Southey! Thomas Campbell! John Keats! George Crabbe! Robert Burns! No answer. I will call the roll of artists: Michael Angelo! Paul Veronese! William Turner! Christopher Wren! No answer. Eyes closed. Ears deaf. Lips silent. Hands palsied. Sceptre, pencil, pen, sword, put down forever. Why should we struggle for such baubles!

Another reason why we should culture this spirit of cheerfulness is the fact that *God knows what is best* for His creatures. You know what is best for your child. He thinks you are not as liberal with him as you ought to be. He criticises your discipline, but you look over the whole field, and you, loving that child, do what in your deliberate judgment is best for him. Now, God is the best of fathers. Sometimes His children think that He is hard on them, and he is not as liberal with them as He might be. But children do not know as much as a father. I can tell you why you are not affluent, and

WHY YOU HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL.

It is because you cannot stand the temptation. If your path had been smooth, you would have depended upon your own surefootedness; but God roughened that path, so you have to take hold of His hand. If the weather had been mild, you would have loitered along the water-courses; but at the first howl of the storm you quickened your pace heavenward, and wrapped around you the robe of a Saviour's righteousness.

"What have I done?" says the wheat-sheaf to the farmer, "what have I done, that you beat me so hard with your flail?" The farmer makes no answer, but the rake takes off the straw, and the mill blows the chaff to the wind, and the golden grain falls down at the foot of the wind-mill. After awhile, the straw looking down from the mow upon the golden grain banked up on either side the floor understands why the farmer beat the wheat-sheaf with the flail.

Who are those before the throne? The answer came: "These are they who, out of great tribulation, had their robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb." Would God that we could understand that our trials are

THE VERY BEST THING

for us. If we had an appreciation of that truth, then we should know why it was that John Noyra, the martyr, in the very midst of the flame, reached down and picked up one of the faggots that was consuming him, and kissed it, and said, "Blessed be God for the time when I was born for this preferment!" They who suffer with Him on earth, shall be glorified with Him in heaven. Be content, then, with such things as you have.

Another consideration leading us to the spirit of the text, is the assurance that *the Lord will provide* somehow. Will He who holds the water in the hollow of His hand allow his children to die of thirst? Will he who owns the cattle on a thousand hills, and all the earth's luxuriance of grain and fruit, allow His children to starve? Go out to-morrow morning at five o'clock, into the woods, and hear the birds chant. They have had no breakfast, they know not where they will dine, they have no idea where they will sup; but hear the birds chant at five o'clock in the morning. "Behold the fowls of the air: for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your heavenly Father feedeth them. Are you not much better than they?"

Seven thousand people, in Christ's time, went into the desert. They were the most

IMPROVIDENT PEOPLE

I ever heard of. They deserved to starve. They might have taken food enough to last them until they got back. Nothing did they take. A lad, who had more wit than all of them put together, asked his mother that morning for some loaves of bread and some fishes. They were put into his satchel. He went out into the desert. From this provision the seven thousand were fed, and the more they ate the larger the loaves grew, until the provision that the boy brought in one satchel was multiplied so he could not have carried the fragments home in six satchels. "Oh," you say, "times have changed, and the day of miracles has gone." I reply that, what God did then by miracle, He does now in some other way, and by natural laws. "I have been young" said David, "and now am I old; yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread." It is high time that you people who are fretting about worldly circumstances, and who are fearing that you are coming to want, understood that the oath of the Eternal God is involved in the fact that you are to have enough to eat and to wear

Again: I remark that the religion of Jesus is

THE GRANDEST INFLUENCE

to make a man contented. Indemnity against all financial and spiritual harm. It calms the spirit, dwindles the earth into significance, and swallows up the soul with the thought of heaven. O ye who have been going about from place to place, expecting to find in change of circumstances something to give solace to the spirit, I commend you this morning to the warm-hearted, earnest, practical, common-sense religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. "There is no peace, saith my God, for the wicked," and as long as you continue in your sin, you will be miserable. Come to Christ. Make Him your portion and start for heaven, and you will be a happy man—you will be a happy woman.

Yet, my friends, notwithstanding all these inducements to a spirit of contentment, I have to tell you this morning the human race is divided into two classes—those who scold, and those who get scolded. The carpenter wants to be anything but a carpenter, and the mason anything but a mason, and the banker anything but a banker, and the lawyer anything but a lawyer, and the minister anything but a minister, and everybody would be happy if he were only somebody else. The anemone wants to be a sunflower, and the apple orchards throw down their blossoms because they are not tall cedars, and the scow wants to be a schooner, and the sloop would like to be a seventy-four pounder, and parents have the worst children that ever were, and everybody has the greatest misfortune, and everything is upside down, or going to be. Ah, my friends, you never make any advance through such a spirit as that.

YOU CANNOT FRET YOURSELF UP;

you may fret yourself down. Amid all this grating of tones I strike this string of the Gospel harp: "Godliness with contentment is great gain. We brought nothing into the world, and it is very certain we can carry nothing out; having food and raiment, let us therewith be content."

Let us all remember, if we are Christians, that we are going after awhile, whatever be our circumstances now, to have

A GLORIOUS VACATION.

As in summer we put off our garments, and go down into the cool sea to bathe, so we will put off these garments of flesh, and step into the cool Jordan. We will look around for some place to lay down our weariness, and the trees will say: "Come and rest under our shadow;" and the earth will say: "Come and sleep in my bosom;" and the winds will say: "Hush! while I sing thee a cradle hymn;" and while six strong men carry us out to our last resting-place, and ashes come to ashes, and dust to dust, we will see two scarred feet standing amid the broken soil, and a lacerated brow bending over the open grave, while a voice tender with all affection, and mighty with all-omnipotence, will declare: "I am the Resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live," Comfort one another with these words.

FIRST YANKEE STEAM ENGINE.

Description of One in Use in Cranston R. I., in 1787.

In the biography and diary of Manasseh Cutler, LL. D., of Ipswich, Mass., just issued, is given a description of what was probably the first practical stationary steam engine used in the United States. It appears in the diary of Dr. Cutler as written when the impression was fresh in his mind. It may be called a "Yankee steam engine," having been made under the direction of a Rhode Island man, and containing improvements upon its English prototypes. The diarist was on a chaise journey to New York, and his diary is of the date of June 27, 1787. He says:

To go to the furnace and engine was eight miles, nearly, out of my way, but my curiosity was so much excited by the description of so singular a scheme—the only one in America—that I could not deny myself the pleasure of viewing it. I arrived at the ore beds (iron ore) at 12 o'clock. The engine was at work raising water from a well eighty feet deep. The iron flue is two and one-half feet wide by six feet long, with a square hearth at the mouth secured from fire by large, thick, iron plates. On the back part of the flue is a winding funnel which passes into a chimney on the back part of the building.

Above the flue is placed a wooden boiler, six feet in diameter, which is constantly kept full of water when the engine is in motion. The boiler rises above the first story of the building, much in the form of the large cisterns used in distilleries, where it receives, at the top, the condensing cylinder, two and one-half feet in diameter, and made of plated iron.

From this cylinder a large worm passes with many windings down the boiler. The valve that passes into this cylinder is more than two feet in diameter, and rises and descends by means of an iron rod made fast to one end of a large beam. Around the top of the boiler are numerous leaden pipes—some connected with the condenser and some not—furnished with stop-cocks for admitting or excluding air or water, as necessary in working the machine; but they are too numerous and complicated to admit of any description for a mere view of the machine.

A large reservoir of water is placed in the third loft of the house, constantly affording water to the works below, and is constantly supplied, with a pump for the purpose, by the working of the machine.

The large beam is a massive piece of timber near four feet in diameter and twenty feet long, being two very large oak timbers nicely forged together. It moves on a large iron bolt in the center, like the beam of scales, and has two arching timbers at each end, forming the segments of a circle, along which two chains of a prodigious size play as the beam moves.

One of these chains leads to the piston or valve of the condenser, and the other, at the opposite end, to the pumps in the well. There are four cold-water pipes, one feeding pipe and one venting pipe. By the same motion of the beam which raises the water out of the well all these pipes open or close by means of stopcocks and valves, as the design of them requires.

There are two large pumps in the well, which is eighty feet deep and twenty-three feet wide. The sides of the well are supported by large timbers, laid horizontal, so as to make the form of the well quintangular, and the ends of the timbers are let into one another. The engine raises seven hogsheads of water in a minute, and the flue consumes two cords of wood in twenty-four hours.

The immense weight of the beam, the cast iron wheels, large chains, and other weighty parts of the works occasion a most tremendous noise and trembling of the large building in which it is erected when the machine is in motion. By the sides of the well from which the water is drawn are two other wells, seventy feet deep. These are sunk down in the bed of ore, and in these are the workmen, ten or twelve in number, digging ore.

The ore is raised in large buckets, which hold about one ton weight, let down and drawn up by large chains, carried from the well to a large capstan, which is constantly turned by an ox. As one bucket arises another goes down. These wells are kept dry by the water continually drawing off into the well where the pumps are fixed, and the pumps keep the water below the height where the men work.

This curious machine was made under the direction of Mr. Joseph Brown, of Providence, and is a standing proof of the abilities of that able philosopher. The invention was not new, but he has made many valuable improvements in simplifying and making the workings of it more convenient above what has yet been done in Europe. It cost upward of £1,000.

The Crow and The Traveller.

A Traveller, whose Route lay along a Certain road, was much annoyed by the disagreeable notes of the Crows, who were keeping him company by the hundred. His Patience exhausted at last, he Cried out—

"Pray tell me, if you can, why you make such a Horrid Din?"

"We were Calling to you," answered one of the Birds.

"But why call to me?"

"For fear you might take us for Eagles."

Moral—There are lots of People who might pass for something better if they did not give themselves away.

Isolate a patient in an upper room from which curtains, carpets, and stuffed furniture have been removed.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will.

The Empress of Austria has almost entirely given up hunting, which sport she used to be very fond of.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1883.

The Burnt Offering.

LESSON TEXT.

(Lev. 1 : 1-9. Memory verses, 4-5.)

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *God's Covenant Relations with Israel.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee: turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest*—Josh. 1 :7.

LESSON TOPIC: *Covenant Relations Promoted by Self-Surrender.*

Lesson Outline: 1. The Substitute Appointed, vs. 1-3. 2. The Substitute Surrendered, vs. 4-6. 3. The Substitute Consumed, vs. 7-9.

GOLDEN TEXT: *The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.*—Isa. 53:6.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Lev. 1 : 1-9. The burnt offering.
T.—Lev. 6 : 8-13. Law of the burnt offering.
W.—Lev. 22 : 17-25. Offerings without blemish.
T.—Lev. 9 : 1-24. Aaron's first offerings.
F.—1 Kings 8 : 62-66. Solomon's great offering.
S.—1 Kings 18 : 7-29. Baal's humiliation.
S.—1 Kings 18 : 30-46. Jehovah's exaltation.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SUBSTITUTE APPOINTED.

I. A Living Offering:

Ye shall offer....of the herd and of the flock (2).
He hath given him flocks and herds (Gen. 24 : 35).
Take both your flocks and your herds, ...and be gone (Exod. 12 : 32).
They shall go with their flocks and.... herds to seek the Lord (Hos. 5 : 6).
Present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable (Rom. 12 : 1).

II. Without Blemish:

He shall offer it a male without blemish (3).
Take one young bullock and two rams without blemish (Exod. 29 : 1).
Whatsoever hath a blemish, that shall ye not offer (Lev. 22 : 20).
A glorious church,....holy and without blemish (Eph. 5 : 27).
As of a lamb without blemish and without spot (1 Pet. 1 : 19).

III. In Man's Stead:

That he may be accepted before the Lord (3).
Whosever hath a blemish....shall not be acceptable for you (Lev. 22 : 20).
Justified freely....through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus (Rom. 3 : 24).
In whom we have our redemption through his blood (Eph. 1 : 7).
Acceptable to God through Jesus Christ (1 Pet. 2 : 5).

1. "The Lord....spake unto him out of the tent of meeting." (1) The place; (2) The parties; (3) The purposes.
2. "Speak unto the children of Israel, and say." Divine revelation: (1) Its source; (2) Its medium; (3) Its destination; (4) Its design.
3. "When any man of you offereth, ...ye shall offer." (1) Willingness recognized; (2) Service regulated.

II. THE SUBSTITUTE SURRENDERED.

I. Offered:

He shall lay his hand upon the head of the burnt offering (4).
He shall lay his hand upon the head of his oblation (Lev. 3 : 2).
The goat shall bear upon him all their iniquities (Lev. 16 : 22).
The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all (Isa. 53 : 6).
Christ also, having been once offered to bear the sins of many (Heb. 9 : 28).

II. Accepted:

It shall be accepted for him to make atonement for him (4).
The priest shall make atonement for them, and they shall be forgiven (Lev. 4 : 20).
It is the blood that maketh atonement by reason of the life Lev. 17 : 11).
The priests shall make your burnt offerings;....and I will accept you (Ezek. 43 : 27).
Jesus Christ, through whom we have now received the reconciliation (Rom. 5 : 11).

II. Slain:

He shall kill the bullock before the Lord (5).
He shall....kill the sin offering in the place of burnt offering (Lev. 4 : 29).
As a lamb that is led to the slaughter (Isa. 53 : 7).
Worthy is the Lamb that hath been slain (Rev. 5 : 12).
The Lamb....slain from the foundation of the world (Rev. 13 : 8).

1. "A male without blemish." (1) The symbol of strength; (2) The symbol of purity; (3) The symbol of value.
2. That it may be accepted before the Lord." (1) The place of acceptance; (2) The basis of acceptance; (3) The results of acceptance.
3. "He shall....sprinkle the blood round about upon the altar." (1) The shed blood; (2) The sprinkled blood.—(1) The priest; (2) The blood; (3) The altar; (4) The offerer.

III. THE SUBSTITUTE CONSUMED.

I. The Altar Prepared:

Put fire upon the altar, and lay wood in order (7).
Noah builded an altar unto the Lord (Gen. 8 : 20).
Abraham built the altar there, and laid the wood in order (Gen. 22 : 9).
He built an altar....And he put the wood in order (1 Kings 18 : 32, 33).
We have an altar (Heb. 13 : 10)

II. The Offering Prepared:

Lay the pieces....in order upon the wood (8).
Abraham....bound Isaac his son, and laid him on the altar (Gen. 22 : 9)
He....cut the bullock in pieces, and laid it on the wood (1 Kings 18 : 33).
There they crucified him (Luke 23 : 33).
Who his own self bare our sins in his body upon the tree (1 Pet. 2 : 24).

III. The Offering Consumed:

The priest shall burn the whole on the altar (9).
It shall be wholly burnt unto the Lord (Lev. 6 : 22).
The fire of the Lord fell, and consumed the burnt offering (1 Kings 18 : 38).
The bodies of those beasts....are burned without the camp (Heb. 13 : 11)
Jesus also,....suffered without the gate (Heb. 13 : 12)

1. "Aaron's sons, the priests, shall lay the pieces." (1) The priestly office; (2) The priestly ritual; (3) The priestly work.
2. "Burn the whole on the altar." (1) None for self; (2) All for God.
3. "A sweet savour unto the Lord." Complete surrender a duty; (2) Complete surrender a privilege.—Complete surrender; (1) As performed on earth; (2) As accepted in heaven.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE BURNT OFFERING.

Antiquity (Gen. 4 : 4; 8 : 20; 2, 13; Job 1 : 5).
Acceptableness (Gen. 8 : 21; Lev. 1 : 9, 13, 17).
Its purpose (Lev. 1 : 4; 9 : 7; Num. 8 : 12).
Its victims (Lev. 1 : 2, 3, 14; 22 : 19).
Offering freely (Lev. 1 : 3; 22 : 18, 19).
At the door of the tabernacle (Lev. 1 : 3; Deut. 12 : 6, 11, 14).
Entirely consumed (Lev. 1 : 8, 9, 12, 13; 6 : 9).
Superior offerings (1 Sam. 15 : 22; Jer. 7 : 21-23; Hos. 6 : 6; Mark 12 : 33).
Symbol of Christ (Eph 5 : 2; Heb. 10 : 8-10).
Symbol of Christian consecration (Rom. 12 : 1).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

In Exodus 40 : 17-33 the actual erection of the tabernacle is narrated. The details are wellnigh identical with the commands included in the last lesson, verses 31 and 32 referring to a part of the ritual previously enjoined (Exod. 30 : 19, 20). In the closing verses of the Book of Exodus (Exod. 40 : 34-38) there is a description of the "cloud" which covered the tent of meeting, and of the glory of the Lord which filled the tabernacle. The guidance of this visible sign of the presence of the Lord is also referred to; compare the fuller account in Numbers 9 : 15-23 (Lesson 9 for this quarter).

The place of this lesson was "the tent of meeting," in the encampment near Mount Sinai. The details of the ceremonial law seem to have been reserved until the sanctuary was finished, and this became the fitting place for making known these regulations. The time was probably the very day on which the tabernacle was reared, the first day of the first month of the second year. The second Passover was observed on the fourteenth day of the month, and a number of events intervened (Lev. 1 to Num. 9).

The Baby's Sense of Color.

None of the experiments recorded by Professor Preyer are more interesting than those concerning color. He began showing red and green colored disks to the child in the eighty-fifth week of its existence, naming the colors, and trying to get baby to distinguish between them. It was not, however, until the 758th day that the child showed, by answering right eleven times out of seventeen, that he had begun to differentiate them. Then yellow was added to red and green, and soon it became his favorite color. In the 110th week he answered right on yellow twenty-three times out of twenty-eight. Then blue was added, but that proved hard for the boy to distinguish, especially after violet and gray had been brought in. When the child was a little over 2 years old he had, so to say, quite a repertoire of colors, and could distinguish yellow, red, brown and violet rightly at almost every trial. Green, blue and orange puzzled him. Indeed, he was not sure of these until he was 3 years old. The exact order in which he learned to pick out the colors with some precision was as follows: yellow, brown, red, violet, black, rose, orange, gray, green, blue.

These experiments with colors, continuing thus for a year and a half, were coincident with dozens of other daily trials, intended to ascertain the development of the senses, the will, and the understanding in other directions. The amount of care and patience which the professor must have expended during the three years is altogether incalculable.

The First Ocean Steamer.

It is remarkable that after so much has been written and published in regard to early steam navigation (especially ocean navigation, which is of comparatively recent date), it remains to be shown that the first regularly built ocean steamer was constructed on this side of the Atlantic. Waiving all that has been claimed for the voyage of the Savannah, we now find that an American ship builder constructed the first sea-going steamer that ever crossed the ocean propelled wholly by steam. This was called the Royal William, in honor of the "sailor King" who then reigned in England, and the Historical Society of Chicago has her original drawings on file in its archives.

Sermon by a Little Colored Boy.

A little colored boy in South Carolina made an attempt to write an excuse to his teacher for his absence as follows: "Dear Affectionately Teacher: Ise sorry I couldn't come to school on Friday, but I couldn't cause it rained and dat's de way it go in dis world. If de Lord shut de door, no man can open de door. If de Lord say 'it rain,' no man stop it rain. But de Lord, he do all things well. And you oughn't to growl about it.

An attempt is made in California to irrigate some 30,000,000 acres of land by water fed from Kings River. The water will be conveyed in a canal, and is expected to be five feet deep, with a fall of eighteen inches to the mile.

FARM NOTES.

CARE FOR THE PIGS.—Pigs are very apt to scour till they attain three to four months' age. When they begin to feed off the sow, says a farmer in the New York *Tribune*, an even teaspoonful of oil meal per day for each pig, given in warm milk, may prevent an attack of scours, which is liable to take place even when sucking. But one of the best things I have found to stop scours is to give oats. Rail or slat up a space in the pen sufficiently large to accommodate the pigs, and leave a hole for them to enter easily. Make the railing so high and strong, that the sow cannot break in, and then put a low trough there and fill it partially full of oats. Allow the pigs to eat as much as they will, and often as they please, and it will stop the scours in a day or two, unless they have been on for some days and become excessive. Then other means must be resorted to for curing them.

IT PAYS TO LOOK AFTER THE BEDDING PLACES OF PIGS IN PASTURES. It is common for sows with their young to resort to a certain place to sleep, even in the pasture. It is good practice to watch these bedding places, and every two weeks or so scatter a double handful of sulphur over the bed. This will not only keep the pigs from getting lousy, but mangy as well, and keep their skins and systems in good condition; for a portion of it will be absorbed by the skin, and it acts as an alterative upon the system. Around the lots and pens carbolic acid should be used with no sparing hand, and no money that the breeder spends will return so good an interest. It not only disinfects from foul odors and noxious gases, but its free use will prevent cholera and other diseases—if not directly imported by bringing infected animals on the place. it clears and purifies the ground and floors, and the air as well.

PROFIT FROM DAILY COWS.—It is a pretty good native cow that will make three hundred pounds of butter a year, averaging seven pounds a week for nearly ten months of that time. If the butter can be sold for twenty cents per pound it gives a larger average profit per acre for the land required to keep the cow than can be got from grain growing at present prices. If three acres are required to feed a cow through the year, this is twenty dollars an acre profit leaving skim-milk for the pigs and manure from the cow to pay for the labor. But there are ways to greatly increase this profit. With fodder corn as a basis of the ration and the purchase of wheat bran, corn-meal and other meals as accessories, a cow may be kept most of the year on a little more than an acre. Better still by adding of improved blood the cow may be bred to produce much more of both milk and butter per year. Examine closely the records of milk and butter of any good dairy stock, and determine if this is not the true road to success.

TO KEEP CROWS FROM PULLING CORN.—A correspondent in New York *Tribune* says: "The best of all ways to keep crows from pulling corn is to sow corn broad cast before the planted corn comes up. One quart to the acre will be enough until it is gone, then sow more. Some soak corn, but I never do. The crows will pick up cutworms enough to pay for the corn and the labor of sowing. I have seen sods that would weigh a pound or more that the crows jerked over to get a worm."

A FARMER with considerable experience, who has siloed clover two years, says if it should be left to wilt on the ground for two hours, after cutting, and each day's filling of the silo he allowed to heat before the fresh clover is added, and the sides, not the center, kept thoroughly tramped, the clover will come out moist and green, and the cattle will relish it as thoroughly as summer pasture.

CULTIVATE your young fruit trees and small fruits the same as you would any other crop on the farm from which you expect to realize a profitable crop. Clear, thorough cultivation is just as important with fruit as with any other crop grown on the farm, and if it be worth setting them out it is surely worth giving them proper attention.

THE home market should not be over-looked. So long as the home market is not fully supplied there is no gain in shipping away. Considering the expense of transportation, the commission for selling and the risks, the home market, as a rule, so long as it is not overstocked, is the best market, while there is certainly much less risk.

As a rule meadows should be cut reasonably early, not later than when the seeds begins to form. Early cutting aids to thicken up, while allowing the plants to mature seed increases the loss, especially if the weather should keep hot and dry. Thin or vacant places can be thickened up by raking or harrowing so as to loosen up the soil, and then sow plenty of good seed, either in the fall or spring.

WHEN milk sells at 8 cents per quart, the price corresponds with that of butter at 25 cents per pound. The butter, however, takes no fertility from the farm, while the sale of milk carries off all the mineral and organic matter of its composition.

PROCURING new seed often for most farm crops, and preferably such as has grown further north than where planted, has frequently been advised, and so eminent an authority as H. E. Alvord, asserts that the advantages of doing so have been recognized by most men of experience.

IT IS claimed that wool washed after it has been clipped, and left for some time in its natural grease, combs better and makes more perfect cloth than if washed while on the sheep's body.

WIRE is perferable to poles, laths or boards as a grape trellis, as the tendrils of the vines seem better able to take hold of the vines than when other materials are used. The ends should, of course, be well braced.

Purity and Strength

The former in the blood and the latter throughout the system, are necessary to the enjoyment of perfect health. The best way to secure both is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which expels all impurities from the blood, rouses the kidneys and liver, overcomes that tired feeling, and imparts that freshness to the whole body, which makes one feel perfectly well.

"I have taken not quite a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and must say it is one of the best medicines for giving an appetite, purifying the blood, and regulating the digestive organs, that I ever heard of. It did me a great deal of good." MRS. N. A. STANLEY, Canastota, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5 Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

HOUSEHOLD.

A SERVICEABLE NEEDLE BOOK AND BUTTON BAG.—From pasteboard cut two shapes like a shoe. Cover them with silk or satin and embroider on one side scallops and buttonholes. Large French knots may be used for the buttons. Cut out a bag, and fasten it between the two covered pieces of pasteboard. Put a bit of beading or gimp around the bottom of it to conceal the stitches. Sew the two sides neatly together, over and over stitch. Fasten on the inside leaves cut from flannel or cashmere, with the edges embroidered, and secure this to the top of the shoe. Attach a spool to the heel of the shoe by bits of bright ribbon and put a bow of the same at the instep. Pins may be put in along the edges, and a place for scissors made on the side opposite the leaves for needles.

ORANGE ICED CAKE.—Take four eggs, their weight in sugar, half their weight in flour, a teaspoonful of essence of lemon; break the eggs into the sugar and beat well for a quarter of an hour, then add the flour and beat all well together, adding the essence of lemon drop by drop; pour into a buttered tin and bake for an hour. Take one-half pound of icing sugar, pounded finely, two or three oranges, one lemon; strain the juice of the oranges and lemon into the sugar, also grate the rinds and stir in; stir till it becomes thick. While the cake is warm, not hot, divide it into two layers and spread a layer of icing between two halves. Cover the cake completely with the rest of the icing and leave it to settle in a cool place.

CURRANT CATCHUP.—Stew together four pounds of ripe currants and a pound and a half of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, a teaspoonful of ground cloves, one of pepper and a pint of cider vinegar. After the first two ingredients are stewed until thick, add the others, heat up once and bottle to use soon. More sugar will make the spiced currants, leaving out the pepper, and these will keep indefinitely if corked till rich, after the vinegar is added.

CREAM OF RICE is a dainty dish to set before the king, or greater than the king, the convalescent friend. Things taste better for coming in unexpectedly, and the friends of invalids do well to rack their brains for some pretty novelty to waken appetite or restore exhausted strength. To make the cream of rice, boil the uncooked breast of a fowl and a cup of rice in chicken broth until soft enough to rub through a fine sieve; thin the paste thus formed with boiling milk, seasoned with salt, pepper and nutmeg to the consistency of thick cream.

CHOCOLATE GLACE.—Grate one ounce of chocolate and put it into a small saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar and one tablespoonful of water, stand it over a teakettle of boiling water stir until smooth and glossy. Put into a bowl the white of one egg, and two tablespoonfuls of ice water and a half cup of confectioner's sugar; beat until smooth, then add the chocolate mixture, add a teaspoonful of vanilla, and if necessary more confectioner's sugar; it should be thick enough to spread easily.

FAIRY CORN STARCH.—Put one pint of strawberry or other fruit juice in a farina boiler. Moisten four tablespoonfuls of corn starch with a little cold water and stir it into the hot fruit juice; stir until it thickens, add a half cup of sugar, stir until the sugar is dissolved, and then add hastily the well-beaten whites of three eggs. Turn into a mold and stand away to harden. Serve icy cold with sugar and cream.

RUSSIAN JELLY.—Take two ounces of the best French gelatine, soak them in a pint of hot water. When dissolved add sugar to taste, the juice of one lemon, the whites of two eggs beaten up to a froth and two liquor glasses of cognac. Whisk on the fire till the whole boils, place the thin rind of the lemon at the bottom of the jelly bag, pour the mixture over, and when it has passed out clear, and is almost set, whisk it with an egg whisk until it assumes the consistency of white of egg whisked to a froth. Fill a mold with the frothed jelly, press it well down and place it in a cool place or on ice to set.

STEWED LOBSTER.—Cut boiled lobster into dice, using a silver knife. Put a large teaspoonful of butter into a porcelain-lined or granite pan, when melted add a tablespoonful of flour; mix without browning, add a half pint of stock, four tablespoonfuls of cream, and stir it continually until boiling, add a half teaspoonful of salt, a saltspoon of white pepper, and ten drops of onion juice; add the meat of the lobster, and when very hot pour all in the center of a heated platter. Garnish the dish with squares of buttered toast and serve.

SALMON BALLS.—Take some canned salmon, drain it from the oil and mince very fine; take an equal proportion of mashed potato; and mix thoroughly with the fish, binding it with a little butter and a well-beaten egg; season highly, and roll into balls, fry them in boiling fat as doughnuts; drain well, and serve very hot.

WHAT

Warner's SAFE CURE CURES
BACK ACHE,
BLADDER TROUBLES,
RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
HEAD ACHE,
NERVOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION.

There is **no doubt** of this great remedy's potency. It is **no New Discovery unknown** and mayhap **worthless**, but is familiar to the public for years as the only reliable remedy for diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Stomach. **To be well, your blood must be pure**, and it can never be pure if the Kidneys, (the only blood purifying organs) are diseased.

DIZZINESS, AGUE, DYSPEPSIA, FEMALE TROUBLES, BAD EYES, IMPOTENCY, DROPSY, CURED WITH WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Ask your friends and neighbors what WARNER'S SAFE CURE has done for them. Its **record is beyond the range of doubt.** It has **cured millions** and we have millions of testimonials to prove our assertion. **WARNER'S SAFE CURE** will **cure you** if you will give it **a chance.**

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike artificial systems. Cure of mind wandering. Any book learned in one reading. Classes of 1087 at Baltimore, 1005 at Detroit 1500 at Philadelphia, 1113 at Washington, 1216 at Boston, large classes of Columbia Law students, at Yale, Wellesley, Oberlin, University of Penn., Michigan University, Chautauqua, &c., &c. Endorsed by RICHARD PROCTOR, the scientist, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Judge GIBSON, Dr. BROWN, F. H. COOK, Prin. N. Y. State Normal College, &c. Taught by correspondence. Prospectus POST FREE from PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Ely's Cream Balm Is worth $1000 to any Man, Woman or Child SUFFERING FROM CATARRH. Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS. 66 Warren st., N. Y.

PENSIONS Can be **Increased** in many cases where deserved. Discharges procured, Bounty collected. Latest law and pamphlet free. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

TO CAN CORN.—Put the corn raw into cans, then fill it in with cold water even with the top of the corn; solder up the can, pricking a small hole in the cover; solder that also. Boil the can and contents in boiling water two and a half hours; then with a hot iron open the small hole and let the gas blow out, after which solder up and boil again two and a half hours and set aside for use. Peas, string beans and Lima beans can be put up in the same way.

FOR BOILING PUDDINGS.—Half an hour for every half pound of pudding is a standard time for boiling; a mealy potato grated while hot and beaten up with milk adds to the lightness of puddings, particularly when they are to be eaten cold.

A MOTHER affirms that sunflower seeds, browned and ground like coffee, then steeped and slightly sweetened, is one of the best of remedies for whooping-cough.

NO medicine which claims to be a specific cure for any serious disease, and is offered for indiscriminate popular use, is worthy of any confidence whatever.

SOUTHERN WAY OF COOKING RICE.—One and one-half cups water to every cup of rice, keep the vessel covered until done, either hot or cold water.

DO NOT LEAVE ANY TOMATOES in the bottom of a tin-can, but pour them into an earthen bowl till they will be wanted. This applies to nearly all canned vegetables.

FRUIT that is to be shipped any considerable distance to market should be picked before it is quite fully ripe. If well ripened there is considerable danger that it will become too ripe and be seriously damaged when ready to place upon the market. Regard should, of course, be had to the distance the fruit will go and the time required.

"YES," said Uncle Rastus, "I'se been takin' brain food to' to stimulate my mem'ry, an' it's wukin' fust rate."

"I hope it has worked sufficiently for you to remember, Uncle Rastus, that you have owed me seventy-five cents for over a year."

"Yes, sah; dat was one of de fust things I 'membered; and jes' as I was gwine 'roun' fo' ter pay de money I also 'membered dat I wuddent have nuffin' lef' ter buy a codfish wif. Dat brain food, Mistah Smith, am a great discovery."

A GOOD DRAWING.—Young Lady (to artist)—"What do you consider the best thing you ever drew, Mr. Palette?"

Artist (absently)—"Oh, an ace to two aces and a couple of jacks."

WHY QUIT THE STAGE.—First actor—"I hear you've retired from the stage—quit acting and thrown up the sock and buskin."

Second actor—"Yes, I have. I've quit for good,"

"You know when you've got enough, don't you?"

"Well, I know when the public has got enough. Good day.

WOULD DO JUST AS WELL.—Irritated Frenchman (to American who has mistaken him for a waiter)—Sir-r, you baf gr-r-r-rossly insulted me. There is my card. My seconds vill vait upon you, sir-r.

American—Never mind your seconds, Frenchy. You can wait upon me just as well. Pass me the Worcestershire sauce, and be quick about it.

THE GENERATION THAT DON'T RISE.—Col. Yerger—"I wonder why boys are called the rising generation?"

"Judge Peterby—"Don't you think the term appropriate?"

"No, I don't. I broke the handle off the hair brush this morning trying to make my boy rise."

WAITING FOR IT.—A gentleman passing an unfinished house, observed the laborers standing perfectly motionless.

"What are you waiting for?"

"Waiting for the clock to strike 12, so we can stop work," responded the most active man in the crowd.

LESSONS.—She wanted to take some lessons in archery, but she was very, very verdant. "Have you a bow and quiver?" asked the teacher. "Ye—ye—yes," she hesitated, "I have a beau, but I haven't a quiver any more. He's been coming for about two months, and I'm used to it."

A WILD WESTERN VIEW.—Omaha Man (looking over a paper)—Another tenement-house horror in New York, I see.

New Yorker—Eh? Many lives lost?

"No; no one hurt; the fire was put out almost as quick as it started."

"Then where's the horror?"

"The house is still standing."

ANXIOUS TO BEGIN—Prison Warden (to new convict)—We assign men here to work with which they are familiar. So if you have any special line say so, and we will start you at once.

Convict (who can scarcely believe his ears)—Thanks, I can't begin too soon. I'm an æronaut.

SHOULD HAVE KNOWN EACH OTHER.—Maggie (to her stepfather, who is very popular with children)—Oh, I wish you had been here when our other papa was alive. You would have liked each other so much.

PRESERVING THE UNITIES.—He was watering his horse (a chair) out of an empty cup. Mamma suggested that she should get him some "truly" water.

"Oh, no," he said, with a fine sense of dramatic unity. "oh, no; puhtendin' horse must drink puhtendin' water."

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS.—Irate Father—See here, sir, what does this mean? You said you were at the head of the class, but Mr. Pedagogue says you are at the foot.

Little Son—Well, maybe he counts from the other end.

A GEM FROM THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—A small boy required to write a sentence containing the word "hominy," produced the following:

"Hominy marbles have you?"

There are two things that a woman will always jump at—a conclusion and a mouse.

A Common-Sense Remedy.

In a matter of curatives what you want is something that will do its work while you continue to do yours—a remedy that will give you no inconvenience nor interfere with your business. Such a business is ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. These plasters are purely vegetable and absolutely harmless. They require no change of diet, and are not affected by wet or cold. Their action does not interfere with labor or business; you can toil and yet be cured while hard at work. They are so pure that the youngest, the oldest, the most delicate person of either sex can use them with great benefit.

Beware of imitations, and do not be deceived by misrepresentation.

Ask for ALLCOCK'S, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.

WORD FOR WORD.—Grocer—That is fresh country butter, sir. You can take my word for it.

Customer—All right; send five pounds and charge it.

Grocer—Eer—how am I to know it I will get my money?

Customer—You can take my word for it.

A JAPANESE IMITATOR.—"There is something about you that reminds me of the Mikado of Japan," said a New York man to a peddler who was remarkably slovenly in his dress.

"Vot ish dot?"

"The Mikado never wears a garment that has been washed!"

It Saved my Child's Life.

"When my child was born, the doctor ordered one of the other Foods. She ate that until she nearly died. I had three doctors, who said the trouble was Indigestion, and ordered the food changed to Lactated Food. It saved my child's life, and I owe you many thanks for it. I regard your Food as invaluable, and superior to all other artificial food for babies. MRS. A. J. BENFIELD, Boston, Mass. 15 Indiana Place.

LACTATED FOOD

150 Meals for $1.00

FOR INFANTS and INVALIDS

THE PHYSICIAN'S FAVORITE.

Possesses many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Perfectly Nourishes a Baby with or without the addition of milk.

Three Sizes. 25c. 50c. $1.00.

A valuable pamphlet on "The Nutrition of Infants and Invalids," free.

It Has No Equal.

"We are using in our nursery (containing forty infants) your Lactated Food, and find it far superior to all other food which has been used during the past ten years that I have been visiting physician. The Sisters of Charity, who have charge of the institution, say it has no equal."

W. E. DE COURCY, M. D., St. Joseph's Foundling Asylum, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

FITTED FOR THE BUSINESS.—Ice dealer (to applicant) "Ever been in the ice business; boy?"

Boy—"No, sir."

"H'm. Know nothing about arithmetic?"

"Yes, sir."

"H-m. What would twenty pounds of ice amount to at a cent and a half a pound?"

"Seventy-five cents, sir."

"H-m. You seem a likely lad. I guess I'll give you a trial."

WANTED—SOMEBODY TO BE SORRY.—Dying Benedict—"I bequeath every dollar to my wife. Have you got that down?"

Lawyer—"Yes."

Dying Benedict—"On condition that she marries within a year."

Lawyer—"But why insist upon that?"

Dying Benedict—"Because I want somebody to be sorry that I died."

"DOCTOR, I hear that Brigsby has started a new paper." "So I am told, but I haven't seen a copy." "He told me the other day it would be bold and aggressive. I wonder if it's that kind of a sheet?" "I guess it is. I sewed up a scalp wound for him this morning."

A BOXER.—"Well," said an undertaker, "I'm not much of a fighter, but when it comes to boxing I can easily lay out any man."

Would you know the keen delig
Of a wholesome appetite,
Unrestrained by colic's dire,
Headache's curse, or fever's fire,
Thoughts morose, or icy chills?
Then use Dr. Pierce's pills.

Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets—the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial.

Oil was used for burning in lamps as early as the epoch of Abraham, about 1921 B. C.

A Business-like Offer.

For many years the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy have offered, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents. This wonderful remedy has fairly attained a world-wide reputation. If you have a dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; if there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and has a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility, you are suffering from nasal catarrh The more complicated your disease, the greater the number and diversity of symptoms. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians.

"Woolenite" is a new word used to designate the man who wears garments entirely of wool.

When a threatening lung disorder,
Shows its first proclivity,
Do not let it cross the border—
Quell it with activity.

Many a patient, young or olden,
Owes a quick recovery
All to Dr. Pierce's Golden
Medical Discovery.

In 1772 Clementius Reid published a newspaper in Virginia.

Frazer Axle Grease.

Use the Frazer Axle Grease, 'tis the best in the world—will wear twice as long as any other. Ask your dealer for it, and take no other.

True dietetics must be founded on science and common sense, and not on conception of the brain or fancies of theorizers.

A fair trial of Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, salt rheum, or any affection caused by impure blood, or low state of the system, will be sufficient to convince any one of the superior and peculiar curative powers of this medicine. Buy it of your druggist. 100 Doses One Dollar.

If you are *compelled* to eat at a railroad station take but a *light* meal and eat it slowly. Drink milk instead of tea or coffee.

Rupture cure guaranteed by Dr. J. B. Mayer, 831 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Ease at once, no operation or delay from business, attested by thousands of cures after others fail, advice free, send for circular.

The production of the 3,000,000 acres of cotton in Texas is 1,500,000 bales.

Nothing Cures Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's, Heart, Diabetes, Urinary, Liver Diseases, Nervousness, &c., like Cann's Kidney Cure. Office, 821 Arch St., Phila. $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. At Druggists. Cures the worst cases. Cure guaranteed. Try it.

Nova Scotia coal has been successfully used in coke-making.

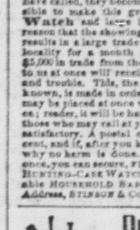
FITS: All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Near Lakeland, Fla., thirty trees bear 100,000 oranges per year.

SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

$85 SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE!

This splendid, solid gold, hunting-case watch is now sold for $85; at that price it is the best bargain in America; until lately it could not be purchased for less than $100. We have both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. **ONE PERSON** in each locality can secure one of these elegant watches absolutely **FREE.** These watches may be depended on, not only as solid gold, but as standing among the most perfect, correct and reliable timekeepers in the world. You ask how is this wonderful offer possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES; these samples, as well as the watch, we send ABSOLUTELY FREE, and after you have kept them in your home for 2 months, and shown them to those who may have called, they become entirely your own property; it is possible to make this great offer, sending the **Solid Gold Watch** and large line of valuable samples FREE, for the reason that the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two, we usually get from $1,000 to $2,000 in trade from the surrounding country. Those who write to us at once will receive a great benefit for scarcely any work and trouble. This, the most remarkable and liberal offer ever known, is made in order that our valuable Household Samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America; reader, it will be hardly any trouble for you to show them to those who may call at your home, and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card, on which to write us, costs but 1 cent, and if after you know all, you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure, FREE, AN ELEGANT $85, SOLID GOLD, HUNTING-CASE WATCH and our large, complete line of valuable HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. We pay all express freight, etc. Address, STINSON & Co., Box 467 Portland, Maine.



Dutcher's -:- Lightning FLY KILLER

Is quick death; easily prepared and used; no danger; flies don't live long enough to get away. Use it early, freely; rid the house of them and be at peace. Don't take anything "just as good." There is nothing like the genuine Dutcher's. FRED'K DUTCHER, St. Albans, Vt.

JONES HE PAYS the FREIGHT 5 Ton Wagon Scales, Iron Levers, Steel Bearings, Brass Tare Beam and Steel Box for $60. Every other Scale, For free price list mention this paper and address JONES OF BINGHAMTON, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

AFFLICTED and UNFORTUNATE After all others fail consult Dr. LOBB 329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa. 20 years experience in all SPECIAL diseases. Permanently restores those weakened by early indiscretions, &c. Call or write. Advice free and strictly confidential. Hours: 11 a. m. till 2. and 7 to 9 evenings. Send stamp for book.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous Success. INSANE PERSONS Restored. DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only cure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epilepsy, etc. INFALLIBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to DR. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS FRAUDS.

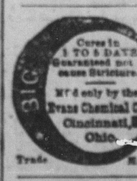
SCHENCK'S Mandrake Pills. For Bilious & Liver Complaints

FRAZER AXLE GREASE. Best in the World. Made only by the Frazer Lubricator Co. at Chicago, N. Y. & St. Louis. Sold everywhere.

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK,

Surgical & Medical Office, 206 N. Second St., Phila. Estab. 40 years. Make specialty of treating all forms of Nervous debility, loss of vigor, youthful imprudence and all forms of special diseases. Consultation by mail strictly private and confidential. SEND FOR BOOK. Office Hours 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. Closed on Sundays.

WANTED: ONE AGENT FOR THIS COUNTY, To take orders for enlarging SMALL PHOTOGRAPHS into LIFE-SIZE CRAYON PICTURES. The pictures are really beautiful. Likeness guaranteed. Agents can easily get orders and make a large commission. Address, International Publishing & [illegible] 528 MARKET ST. [illegible]



[illegible] and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

Trade Mark. $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

$100 to $300 A MONTH can be made working for us. Agents preferred who can furnish their own horses and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1013 Main st., Richmond, Va.

Blair's Pills. Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, 34 round, 14 Pills.

GOLD is worth $25. per oz. Pearl's Dye saves it worth $1,000, but is sold at 25c a box by dealers.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES. A sure ASTHMA Cure. Price $1.00 by mail. E. KIDDER, M. D., Charlestown, Mass.

GOLD Lives at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 2, 1888

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

NEWS TOPICS OF LOCAL INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Facts and Fancies Gleaned from Many Sources and Boiled Down to Brief Paragraphs for the Benefit of Busy Readers.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 30.—The body of John W. Drennan, a sash and blind manufacturer, and well known resident of this place, was found drowned in great pond by William J. Davison and Henry White, while rowing up the north branch of the pond. The body was floating in the water in a badly decomposed condition. It was recognized by the clothing and the contents of the pockets, consisting of the gold watch of the deceased and $5 in money. His hat was found six feet up the bank, down which he had evidently rolled. The spot is within forty yards of one of the drinking houses which infest the neighborhood. Drennan had been missing for some time, and was last seen three weeks ago. He was at that time in a very depressed frame of mind, owing to family troubles. He leaves a widow and child unprovided for.

Harrison Expected to Attend.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 26.—Hon. Benjamin Harrison, the Republican nominee for president of the United States, is expected to be present at the opening services of the annual State Grangers' picnic, held at Williams Grove, commencing Monday, Aug. 27. Col. R. H. Thomas, the general manager, and several other prominent representatives of the State Grangers' association will leave some time next week for the general's home for the purpose of inviting him to attend the services any day during the week most suitable.

The Manufacturers Won.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—The strike at Singer, Nimick & Co.'s steel works has ended in favor of the manufacturers, and nearly all of the old men have returned to work or will go back. It was a struggle between capital and labor for recognition of the union, and hereafter the mill will be operated independent of any labor organization.

His Career of Crime Checked.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—Joseph Welsh, who pleaded guilty to four charges of robbery and two of larceny, was sentenced by Judge Collier to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Welsh had at different times robbed a number of ladies of their hand sachels and pocketbooks in broad day light. In securing his plunder from a Mrs. Levsey she had her arm broken in three places. Welsh is fine looking, and about 19 years of age.

Almost a Terrible Accident.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—The New York and Chicago limited passenger train, east bound, met with an accident near Canton, O., on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, that came near being very serious. The engine struck the end of a rail at a side track and was thrown upon its side. The tender and train continued on the main track a short distance, when the tender left the rails and was badly wrecked, but no one was seriously injured. This is the second accident to the limited in nine years.

Another Reunion at Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 30.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Battlefield Memorial association it was decided to open an avenue along the original line of battle of Farnsworth's Cavalry brigade. To determine this line a reunion of the veterans of the First Vermont, First West Virginia, Fifth New York, Eighteenth Pennsylvania and one squadron of the First Ohio cavalry, with Eder's regular battery, has been called to meet at Gettysburg Sept. 25 next.

Blaming the Anarchists of Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—A dispatch from Chicago says that the recently discovered Anarchist plot was concocted at a meeting held in Pittsburg last fall. Last spring meetings of Anarchists were held twice a week in a house on Madison avenue, Allegheny City, one for business, when the discussions were bitter, the other for drill, the men all being armed and the orders being given in the German language. One gathering was attended by 125 men. The meetings ceased, or else a new rendezvous was secured, before the authorities learned of the movement.

Died on His Way Home.

MEADVILLE, Pa., July 28.—Harry Hicks, of Lawrence county, D. T., en route by way of the Erie railway to New York, whence he intended to sail for his former home in England, died just as his train reached this city. Deceased was accompanied by his brother, who says death resulted from pneumonia. An inquest is being held and the remains will probably be interred here.

No Advance in Coal Rates.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The tolls for the line and city trade next month will remain the same as at present. At a conference of the coal traffic agents of the Pennsylvania, Reading and Lehigh Valley railroads held yesterday to decide upon the question, the situation was carefully discussed, and it was finally agreed not to advance tolls for the month of August.

Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 29.—Albert G. Krothie, a well known hotel keeper of this city and vicinity, died suddenly last evening at the Forest house of apoplexy. He was 50 years of age. About two years ago his domestic peace was seriously invaded by the departure of his wife to Chicago with a lawyer named Charles Phenix, who was a boarder at a hotel then kept by Krothie here. The deceased and his wife had lived together for years in the utmost harmony and the unhappy circumstance no doubt hastened his death.

It Had Forty-five Rattles.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 29.—One of the most remarkable rattlesnakes ever heard of was killed by a surveying party, headed by County Surveyor Edward J. Eldred. The reptile sported forty-five rattles, forming a string eight inches and a half in length. The rattles are now on exhibition at the county surveyor's office. The snake was less than three feet long.

Smashup on the Reading.

WILLIAMSPORT, July 29.—Late last night two reading locomotives collided at Newbury Junction, while running at high rate of speed. The engineers and firemen saved their lives by jumping. Both locomotives were reduced to scrap iron, and the track was torn up for 100 feet. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of orders. Traffic was blocked for twelve hours.

A Lively Town Meeting

Enthusiasm and Applause for Incendiary Speeches.

CHICAGO ANARCHS RAMPANT.

A Gathering Which Recalled the Days of Parsons, Spies, et al.—A Chairman Made to Know His Place—Would Be Speakers Howled Down—Bloodthirsty Sentiments

CHICAGO, July 30.—The Socialist "town meeting" yesterday afternoon was a sort of revised edition of the old time lake front Anarchistic gatherings. J. Z. White elected himself chairman, but was promptly deposed, and "Dynamite" Dusey took the chair. He started in to make a speech in the usual vein, but was notified that he was called upon to act as chairman, not to make speeches.

A man named Lasher then charged that the meeting was called for the purpose of turning the labor vote over to the Democrats, and he wouldn't stand it. He was an Anarchist and always ready to act as one, and he wouldn't listen to any proposition involving amalgamation with a party which numbered among its members "that hog, Grinnell." It was said that Gen. Palmer, the Democratic candidate for governor, if elected, would pardon out the imprisoned Anarchists. That was also nonsense. "It was those same fellows who hung—murdered our comrades." (Prolonged applause.).

Secretary Stevenson agreed with Mr. Lasher. He had heard that Palmer would do away with the Pinkertons, but Palmer couldn't do it. "We must," said Stevenson, "arouse public sentiment so that people will arise and kill the d——d thieves."

Stevenson then offered a resolution denouncing any attempt to steer the labor vote into either the Democratic or the Republican party.

"Joe" Gruenhut attempted to speak against the resolution, but was howled down. This was also the case with ex-Representative Rohrback.

A young man named Snyder favored the resolution, and stated that they were all fools for allowing the old parties to dominate them. They were all slaves, anyway.

George Sloan coincided with this statement, and said that if they hadn't been slaves they never would have allowed their brethren to be hanged.

The resolution was finally carried overwhelmingly.

WORRY ABOUT STANLEY.

Grave Fears for the Safety of the Bold Explorer.

LONDON, July 30.—The whereabouts and condition of Mr. Henry M. Stanley is rapidly becoming the question of the hour, owing to the multiplication of rumors concerning the mysterious "white pasha," who, it is claimed by many, is really Stanley, coupled with the total absence of definite news regarding the explorer and his party. It is now quite a year since Mr. Stanley has been heard of through news of direct communication giving evidence of genuineness. The most probable of the theories put forth concerning them is the one that Stanley has failed to meet Emin Bey, and that both are in pressing need of help. It is not likely that either Stanley or Emin would engage in a march of conquest against Khalifa Abdullah, the new mahdi, without being adequately supplied with men, arms, ammunition, shoes, etc., and it is, of course, known that neither is so equipped. This is held to dissipate the assumption that one of them is the "white pasha."

LONDON, July 31.—The mail steamer from the Congo brings news of Maj. Bartellot to April 15. He had heard nothing from Stanley, but was preparing to go in search of him. Tippoo Tip was friendly and was making ready to accompany him with 900 men. The party was fully equipped. The identity of the white pasha was still unknown to the Soudanese, who call him Mudir.

MURDERED BY MASKED MEN.

A Boycotted Farmer Shot in His Car. Another Killed in His Field.

DUBLIN, July 30.—John Forhan, a boycotted farmer, was shot dead near Listowel, County Kerry, while returning home from Trales in a car with three laborers. Two disguised men jumped over a fence into the road, and after firing at Forhan at short range escaped through a clump of wood, and were not seen again.

A man wearing a mask of white cloth entered a field at Glounamukle, County Cork, on Saturday, where a farmer named McAuliffe was working with a laborer named Ruare. The man demanded their names. Ruare gave him a false name, and the stranger ordered him to get upon his knees. Ruare obeyed, and the stranger shot him twice, inflicting wounds from which he died within an hour. The stranger then ran away. He was not identified by McAuliffe.

An 8-Year-Old Murderer and Suicide.

PARIS, July 30.—The mother of Alphonse and Louis Siauzade, aged respectively 8 and 6 years, residing in Rue de Berey, was awakened yesterday morning by screams in the bedroom of the children. Hastening thither, she found Louis lying in bed with a deep gash in his stomach. She called for assistance, but before her neighbors arrived Alphonse had cut his own throat from ear to ear with a razor, dying soon afterward. The wound of Louis, inflicted by Alphonse, will probably prove fatal. Alphonse hated his brother, and had on two previous occasions tried to kill him, once by driving a nail into his head with a hammer. He had stolen the razor from a shop, sharpened it before going to bed on the previous evening, and took it to bed with him.

Weather Crop Bulletin.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The signal office weather crop bulletin says: The weather during the past week has improved the condition of the growing crops in the corn and wheat states in the central valleys and the northwest. Reports from southern Illinois, Missouri and Tennessee indicate that while the crops are not yet injured, more rain would improve them. The weather conditions were generally unfavorable for cotton, more rain being needed in North and South Carolina and Alabama and higher temperature in Mississippi. The tobacco crop would be improved by more rain. The weather has been favorable for harvesting in the middle Atlantic states, Michigan and southern Minnesota, but more rain is needed in Michigan, Indiana, and some sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Preparing to Receive Blaine.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Gen. Joseph C. Jackson, grand marshal of the coming Blaine parade, has issued an order requesting all organizations desiring to take part to notify him at his headquarters, No 18 West Twenty-fifth street. The programme is for the Republican club, of this city, to go down the bay on a steamer the day of Mr. Blaine's arrival, and escort him to his hotel in this city, where he will review the parade in the evening. Mr. Blaine is expected about Aug. 8.

CHIARA CIGNARALE SAVED.

Her Sentence of Death Commuted by Governor Hill.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Chiara Cignarale will not die on the gallows. This time the news is authentic. William F. Howe, her counsel, has received the following telegram from William G. Rice, Governor Hill's private secretary:

"The governor has commuted the sentence of Mrs. Cignarale to imprisonment for life."

When the telegram announcing the commutation reached Lawyer Howe he was sitting at his desk in his shirt sleeves. He

CHIARA CIGNARALE.

glanced at the dispatch, sprang to his feet and started on a run for the Tombs without hat or coat. Mr. Howe might have caused a sensation in the street, but for the fact that "Joe" Moss stopped him and induced him to put on the missing articles of apparel.

When Mr. Howe reached the cell of Chiara in the Tombs he found her lying on her cot very ill. He opened the door softly and stepped inside. As the woman glanced up at the lawyer she saw the joyous expression on his countenance, and cried:

"What is it?"

"Chiara! Chiara! You are saved!" exclaimed Mr. Howe.

The scene that followed surpassed in pathos anything that has happened within the gloomy walls of the Tombs for many a day. Chiara looked dazed for a moment. Then a spasm of joy illuminated her face, and she seemed to pass into a frenzy of happiness. Though very weak, she sprang from her couch, tottered for an instant and then fell on her knees before Mr. Howe. Clasping the lawyer's hands, she kissed them and exclaimed:

"My savior! my savior! May God bless you and your children for what you have done for me. I love you, I love you! I will never forget you. Oh, my dear savior!"

CLEVER SCHEME, BUT DIDN'T WORK.

A Respectable Young Lady Stole $720. How She Tried to Cover It Up.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—Miss Mamie Phillips, the 19-year-old daughter of a highly respectable family residing in Allegheny City, was arrested charged with the theft of $720 in money from James Devine, a guest of her parents. Saturday evening Devine reported his loss to the police, but could give no clew whatever. For several days valuable packages of silk dress goods, a piano, a gold watch, suit of parlor furniture, etc., had been delivered at the Phillips residence, and finally letters arrived addressed to Miss Mamie and explained that the gifts were in recognition of her bravery and heroism in rescuing the donor—an aged lady named "Mrs. Collins"—from what would have proven a serious street railway accident, and that she had taken this way of returning thanks for that kindness. Detective Glen unraveled the mystery and called on Miss Phillips, and in the presence of her family accused her of the theft, the purchase of the goods, the writing and posting the Collins letters to herself for the purpose of covering up her crime. Miss Phillips indignantly denied the charge, but finally admitted her guilt and was placed under arrest. Owing to the prominence of the interested parties concerned the affair has created a great sensation.

To be Made an Example Of.

MONTREAL, July 31.—Detective Hale, of the Baltimore city police, has arrived with the necessary papers for the extradition of Bergen, the Baltimore defaulter. The detective says he has orders to bring Bergen back at all costs, so that he may be made an example of. Extradition will be asked on a check for $500, on which the name of J. Foster & Co., Baltimore, has been forged. Bergen is without funds, is very downhearted, and may consent to return voluntarily.

Back in Washington.

JERSEY CITY, July 31.—President Cleveland, Postmaster General Dickinson, Col. Lamont and Smith M. Weed, arrived at the Pennsylvania railroad depot at 11 p. m. yesterday aboard a revenue cutter, to which they had been transferred from the yacht Susquehanna. The president, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Lamont left for Washington on the regular 12:30 train. The party had spent the day sailing through Long Island sound and down the coast as far as Long Branch.

Two First Bales of Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, July 31.—The first bale of new cotton arrived from Meyersville, Tex. It classed strict middling. The first sack of this season's rice crop came in Saturday. It was from St. James' parish.

MOBILE, July 31.—The first bale of cotton was received here. It classed strict middling. This is the earliest first bale of any season since the war.

St. Paul Struck by a Cyclone.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—A terrific wind and rain storm struck this city, the wind at times reaching a velocity of sixty miles an hour. Peter Swogart, a young man, was struck by lightning and killed. Several buildings were unroofed and telephone service seriously interfered with. Reports from outside the city show that little damage was done.

Dynamite Conspirators Held.

AURORA, Ills., July 31.—The preliminary hearing of the alleged "Q" dynamite conspirators, John Bauereisen, George Goding and August Koegel, was concluded, and the defendants were held to the grand jury, which convenes in October. Bail was immediately furnished, and all the defendants were released.

Somebody's Costly Error.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—A west bound freight train, backing from a siding to the main track at Gallitzin, on the Pennsylvania railroad, collided with a shifting engine, destroying thirty cars of merchandise. Loss about $100,000.

Twelve Years for Killing His Son.

PITTSBURG, July 31.—P. A. Stout, who was convicted last week of murder in the second degree for shooting his son Adolphus, was sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve years.

Gen. Sheridan's Condition.

NONQUITT, Mass., July 31.—Gen. Sheridan's condition remains unchanged, and all the symptoms are favorable. Pulse 98, respiration 28. He coughs but little and eats well.

! SPRING OPENING !

New Goods ! -:- New Styles !

Our New Stock of Goods for Spring and Summer Wear is being unpacked and contains many new designs, patterns and styles.

HARPER & KREAMER,
Centre Hall.

McCORMICK BROS, | McCORMICK BROS
CENTRE CENTRE | HALL HALL | PA PA.

—DEALERS IN ALL KINDS—

-:- FURNITURE -:-

Bed Room Suits, Parlor Suits, Side Boards, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Wood and Cane-Seat Chairs

Undertaking a Specialty.

N. H. Downs' Vegetable Balsamic Elixir

is a positive cure for Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping-Cough, Catarrh, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Lung Fever, Pleurisy, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. As an Expectorant it has no equal. Consumption has been cured times without number by its timely use. It heals the ulcerated surfaces, and cures when all other remedies fail. Fifty-six years of constant use has proven its virtues. Every family should keep it in the house. Sold everywhere. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters

are a sure cure for Costiveness, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Apoplexy, Palpitations, Eruptions and Skin Diseases. Keep the Stomach, Bowels, and Digestive Organs in good working order, and perfect health will be the result. Ladies and others subject to Sick Headache will find relief and permanent cure by the use of these Bitters. Being tonic and mildly purgative they purify the blood. Price 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by all dealers in medicine. Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

Henry, Johnson & Lord, Proprietors of

Arnica and Oil Liniment

for Man and Beast. The best external remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Sprains, Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Sciatica, Backache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches. It is a safe, sure, and effectual Remedy for Galls, Strains, Scratches, Sores, &c., on Horses. One trial will prove its merits. It effects are in most cases instantaneous. Every bottle warranted to give satisfaction. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. per bottle. Sold everywhere.

For sale by J. D. Murray and W. H. Bartholomew,

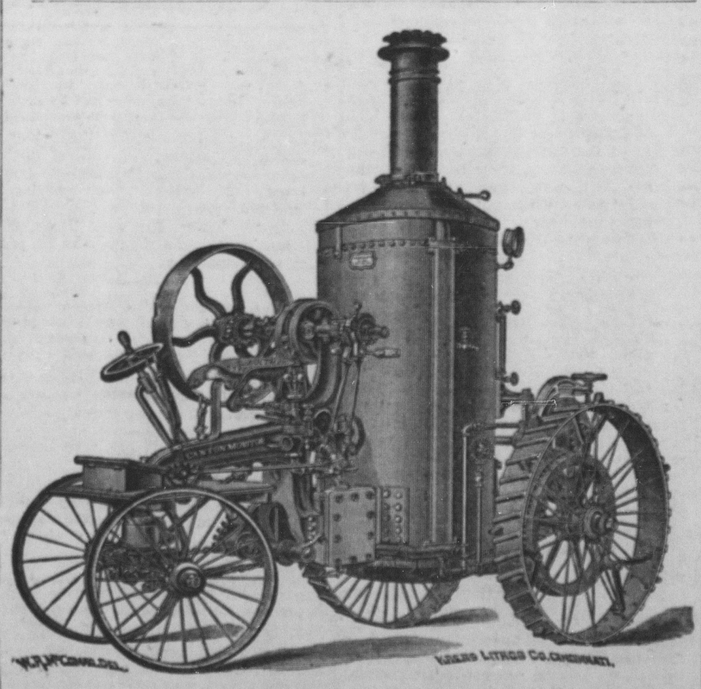
CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Fulton Street, N. Y.



The above engine for sale by BUCKEYE IMPLEMENT AGENCY, REBERSBURG, Pa. We also handle all kinds of Farm Implements, and can give a better bargain than elsewhere. Call on or address

C. M. GRAMLEY,
REBERSBURG, PA.

Calla Lily Roller Flour

o)—— Best in the Market. ——(o

1888.
DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Bellefonte	N W	R M Magee,
	S W	V J Bower,
	W W	O L Meek.
Howard Boro		A Weber,
Milesburg Boro		A M Butler,
Millheim Boro		Sam'l Welser, Jr.,
Centre Hall Boro		J W McCormick.
Philipsburg	1st W	Jerry Fankey,
	2d W	Joseph Riley
	3d W	Jackson Gorton,
Unionville Boro		J C Smith.
Benner twp		Cornelius Hazle,
Boggs twp	N P	Geo Brown,
do	W P	T F Adams,
do	E P	H L Barnhart,
Burnside twp		Wm Hipple,
College twp		Geo Roan,
Curtin twp		David Brickley.
Ferguson twp	E P	D W Miller,
do	W P	Sam'l Harpster, Jr.,
Gregg twp	S P	Wm Hanna,
do	N P	Wm Lose,
Haines twp	E P	J H Orndorf,
do	W P	Calvin Weaver,
Half Moon twp		J H Griffin,
Harris twp		C C Meyer,
Howard twp		Geo D Johston,
Huston twp		Wm Irvinn
Liberty twp		D W Herring,
Marion twp		John S Hoy,
Miles twp		James J Gramley,
Patton twp		P A Sellers
Penn twp		Jacob S Meyer,
Potter twp	N P	Jno W Conley,
do	S P	W W Spangler,
Rush twp	S P	Jno Kennedy,
do	N P	Orrin Vail,
Snow Shoe	W P	Frank Tulberty,
do	E P	J S Ewing,
Spring twp		Perry Gentzel.
Taylor twp		Wm T Hoover,
Walker twp		A G Kreamer,
Worth twp		Levi Reese,
Union twp		Aaron Fahr.

WILLIAM F. REESE, Secretary. AARON WILLIAMS, Chairman.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1y

Where Are You Going?

To the Fall Exhibitions, of course. How many? What route to you prefer? Write us and we will answer to the above questions, and will be furnished, free of expense, with rates, also tables, pamphlets, etc., of other valuable information which will save trouble, time and money. Agents will call in person where necessary. Parties not ready to answer above questions should cut out and preserve this notice for future reference. It may become useful. Address C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn., or S. L. WARREN, General Eastern Agent, 287 Broadway, New York.

Send for new map of Northwest.

GO WEST. 18,000,000 acres of the Montana Indian Reservation just opened for settlement near Great Falls, Ft. Benton, Assininiboine and Glasgow, consisting of rich mineral and coal districts, grazing and farm lands of the very highest quality. The opportunities for making money here are greater than any where else in the United States. This is the time to go and secure your location. For rates, maps, or other information, Address, C. H. WARREN, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Minnesota Leads the World

With her stock, dairy, and grain farms. 2,000,000 acres fine timber, farming and grazing lands, adjacent for removal, for sale on easy terms. For maps, prices, rates, etc., address, J. BRUCE WALKER, Land Commissioner, St. Paul, Minn. C. H. WARREN, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn. MANITOBA

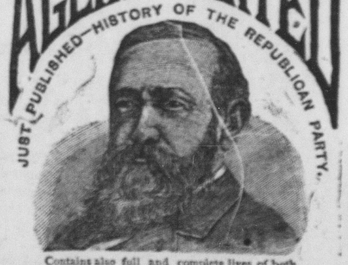
Ask for Book H.

WOODLAND COAL.

Woodland coal, just from the mines,—leaves no cinder—for sale at the Centre Hall roller mill. Best fuel for summer. 4t

AGENTS WANTED

JUST PUBLISHED—HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.



Contains also full and complete lives of both

HARRISON & MORTON

the great standard bearers. Ills'd. with numerous superb portraits. Among the authors will be found the names of Senators Frye, Chandler, Hawley, Ingalls, John D. Long, popular ex-gov. of Mass., McKinley of Ohio, writes on the Tariff, Henry Cabot Lodge, and a number of others of a like prominence. The *only authentic Campaign Book, endorsed by the Nat. Rep. Com.* Don't be induced to get any other. Distance no hinderance as we pay all freight charges. Send 50 cents in P. O. stamps for outfit and be the first in the field, or write for full particulars and Special Terms sent free to all.

WINTER & CO., Pubs., Springfield, Mass.

SALESMEN WANTED TO HANDLE OUR thoroughly reliable nursery stock. We engage men on liberal commission, or on salary and expenses, and guarantee permanent employ and success. Facilities unequalled; prices reasonable; outfit free; decided advantages to beginners. Write ELLWANGER & BARRY, Rochester, N. Y. 12jul3t

— Call at the Centre Hall Tannery when in want of plastering hair, leathers and oil. Hides and bark taken in exchange, and hides tanned on shares. Satisfaction guaranteed. 7j 3m

——Since Mr. Frank Herlacher has left town he has placed in my hands his father's well known Salve, where it can be had at the former prices.

J. D. MURRAY, Druggist.

A FINE FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—THE Heirs of the estate of Catherine Stover, dec'd, will offer at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, a fine farm near Penns Cave, Gregg twp., containing 71 acres, more or less, nearly all clear. Thereon erected a 2 story dwelling house, bank barn, and all necessary outbuildings. A spring of never failing water is near the house, and an orchard of choice fruit on the premises. The land is in a high state of cultivation.

At the same time and place will be offered a tract of Timberland, containing 52 acres. This tract is well set with pine, oak and chestnut.

Terms will be made known on day of sale. Sale at 2 p. m. THE HEIRS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary having been granted to the undersigned upon the estate of John Goodhart, late of Gregg township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate will present the same, duly authenticated to WILLIAM GOODHART, Executor. 26jul6t

LOST!—$5 REWARD.—A FINE BLACK shawl lost on the pike between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, on July 4th. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at this office.

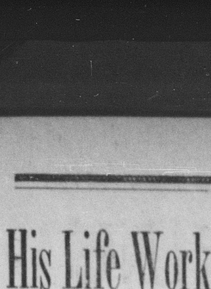
His Life Work Is Done.

Death of Bartley Campbell, the Great Playwright.

DIED SUDDENLY IN AN ASYLUM.

No Friends Near to Cheer His Last Hours—Dreary End of an Eventful Life. His Death Was a Complete Surprise, as He Appeared to Be Physically Sound.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Bartley Campbell, whose plays have interested and delighted audiences in every city in the land, is dead. He died suddenly, but peacefully, in the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, where he has been confined for more than a year. His death was so sudden that his friends, who had been hastily sent for, were not able to reach his bedside. He never recovered his senses after he was attacked by the dread malady, paresis, while manager of the Fourteenth Street treatre, in this city.



BARTLEY CAMPBELL.

He was being cared for by the Actors' Fund. Manager Palmer was out of town last night, but the treasurer of the Fund, Mr. Watkins, who was at the Madison Square theatre, said: "We received the news of Mr. Campbell's death at 6 o'clock this evening, and we have sent several people to the asylum to take charge of his remains.

"The funeral arrangements will probably be made to-morrow. We understood that Mr. Campbell was in good physical health, and his death is a sad surprise."

Mr. Campbell was born in Allegheny City, Pa., on Aug. 12, 1843. In 1856 he entered a Pittsburg law office, but being an unpromising student he was sent home. He began to write for The Pittsburg Leader in 1858, and made campaign speeches for the Democratic party in 1863 and 1864.

In 1858 he started The Evening Mail in Pittsburg, and the following year. The Southern Magazine in New Orleans. In 1870 he was the official reporter for the Louisiana house of representatives.

His first play was a sensational drama called "Through Fire." It was produced in 1871 and ran four weeks. His next was "Peril," a comedy laid in Long Branch, brought out in 1872. Then in 1873 came "Fate," which was played in England by Charlotte Leclerq. "Risks" and the "Virginian," two others of his works, were played in England. The latter was brought out by Frank Mayo, who changed its name to "Van, the Virginian."

"Gran Uale" was produced in 1874, and "On the Rhine" at San Francisco in 1875. "The Big Bonanza," which was produced in 1875, was an adaptation of a German comedy called "Ultimo." It proved worthy of its name, for in four weeks it netted its adapter $16,000.

In 1876 Campbell went to England and wrote "A Heroine in Rags," and "How Women Love," which were produced in 1877. The latter was reconstructed as "The Vigilantes." In 1877-8 he wrote "Clio," and in the following spring "Fairfax; or Life in the Sunny South," which was brought out in 1879.

Earlier the same season was played "My Partner," which was the first financial success in New York.

"The Galley Slave" was produced the same season, and all three were on the boards in that year.

"Matrimony" was also written in the winter of 1879.

Subsequently Mr. Campbell wrote and produced "My Geraldine," "White Slave" and "Siberia," which met with immediate success. During the years between 1880 and 1885 he was mainly engaged in producing and managing his own plays, and in 1885 subleased the Fourteenth Street theatre under Samuel Colville, and it was while thus engaged that his mind began to fail.

It soon became necessary to remove him to an asylum, and he was taken to Bloomingdale, where he was supported by the Actor's Fund and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and later was removed to the Middletown asylum. A short while ago it was thought that he would recover, and he was brought back to Bloomingdale, but as it turned out only to die.

QUINN MUST SHOW CAUSE.

The District Assembly 49 Quarrel Taken Into Court.

NEW YORK, July 27.—At the instance of Henry N. Unger as counsel for Michael Breslin, treasurer of District Assembly 49, Knights of Labor, Presiding Justice Van Brunt, of the supreme court, has granted an order requiring ex-Master Workman James E. Quinn to show cause on the 31st inst. why he should not be enjoined from interfering with or doing any act under or by the name of the office of district master workman, and why he should not be compelled to deliver up the charter and book of secret work. The order was secured on the complaint and affidavit of Richard Raleigh, one of the judges of the court that removed Quinn. It is alleged that charges were preferred against Quinn for neglect of duty and violation of the laws of the order before the district assembly court, and the unanimous judgment of the court was that he be removed from the office of master workman and suspended from membership for six months. Raleigh contends that, in accordance with the laws of the order, Worthy Foreman McGrath now succeeds to Quinn's office. Quinn is of a different opinion, hence the application to the court.

Keenan's Motion Denied.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The exile politician, John Keenan, who is in Canada, has been unsuccessful in his first legal warfare against Heman Clark, the aqueduct contractor. Keenan is suing Clark to recover a share of the profits in the aqueduct contracts held by the latter, under an alleged claim as partner. Pending the action Keenan asked for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the contracts and an injunction to restrain Clark from interfering with the partnership assets. In the court of common pleas Judge Van Hoesen denied Keenan's motion for an injunction and receiver.

Chairman Hoge Sues for Libel.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 28.—Some weeks ago The Lincoln Daily News published matter reflecting upon S. E. Hoge, the head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' grievance committee, and his wife. It was alleged that her character was questionable, and that, with Hoge, she was blackmailing citizens of western towns. Hoge has brought suit for libel against The News for himself and wife, putting the damages of each at $25,000. They will sue Detective Pinneo, of the Burlington and Missouri railroad, for the same amount on the same charge.

IMPROVING OUR DEFENSES.

Recommendations in the Fortifications Bill of Interest to All.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The fortifications bill reported to the house appropriates $6,302,670 for the current year. It embodies a plan for the expenditure of more than $13,255,438 in the construction of heavy ordnance between the time of the passage of the act and June 30, 1901, which opens the field of gun construction to parties outside of the government and which, if adopted, will incite competition among manufacturing establishments for this work, and, as the committee says in their report accompanying the bill, will result in the ultimate establishment of one or more gun factories, independent of the government shops. The bill provides for the creation of a mixed board of three civilians and three army officers, who are authorized to make tests and experiments with new guns and to make contracts with parties presenting the best guns.

The estimated money value of these contracts is placed at $8,804,980 for steel guns, $750,000 for twelve-inch cast iron guns, $300,000 for twelve-inch cast iron mortars, $3,446,457 for gun carriages and $350,000 for mortar carriages. The prospective expenditures under these contracts are to be distributed in point of time as follows: Between now and June 30, 1892, $1,165,000; between 1892 and 1895, $600,000; between 1895 and 1898, $7,500,000; between 1898 and 1901, $4,000,000.

The board is to make annual reports to the president, and submit estimates of the appropriations needed to carry out contracts authorized by the bill.

Among the authorized items of expenditure for the current year are: $754,000 for an army gun factory at Watervleit arsenal; $100,000 for preservation and repair of fortifications; $175,000 for construction of sea walls; $200,000 for torpedoes for harbor defense, and $400,000 for experiments in gun carriages and the development of new powders, and of steel projectiles for armor piercing purposes.

THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

Estimated Reduction of the Surplus of $65,000,000 to $80,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The senate's tariff bill, or substitute for the Mills bill, it is estimated, reduces the surplus $65,000,000 to $80,000,000.

The sub-committee leave the wool tariff as it stands.

Very little change is made in manufactures of wool beyond the equalization of the duties on woolens and worsteds.

The duty on sugar is cut down 50 per cent. So is the duty on rice.

Very little change is made from the present rates on cotton.

The hemp schedule is untouched, save to correct some minor details, and flax is very little changed.

Paper fares the same.

There is a pretty general reduction in the chemical schedule.

There are a number of changes suggested in the glass schedule, more in the nature of a revision than a reduction.

On some classes of ware duties are reduced; on others they are increased. China ware, porcelain, etc., are cut down about 5 per cent.

Lead is made dutiable at 2½ per cent.

Pig iron is unchanged, and steel rails are fixed at $14 a ton.

The tobacco tax is wiped out, and alcohol used in the arts is made free.

Republican senators say their bill will probably not be reported from the committee on finance until next week, and that the debate upon it will not begin till the week after. It is the general estimate that congress will be in session until the latter part of September.

AGAINST A SETTLEMENT.

The Brotherhood Unanimously Votes Not to Accept the "Q" Concessions.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Chairman Hoge and Chairman Murphy have returned from their joint trip over the "Q," made for the purpose of ascertaining the feeling of the strikers in regard to declaring the strike off on the basis of propositions made by the company.

"I submitted the propositions to every important lodge on the 'Q' system," said Mr. Hoge to a reporter for the United Press, "and the men everywhere voted unanimously to reject them. I left Denver Tuesday morning, and there they are as enthusiastic to continue the struggle as at any place on the line."

"What do the men expect to gain by refusing to declare the strike off?"

"Well, they think that by holding out awhile longer the 'Q' will be compelled to give in."

"Do you think so?"

"Yes. The road is not doing nearly so much business as formerly, especially in the freight department. And it is in poor shape."

A general officer of the "Q," when questioned on the situation, declared that if the men did not care to accept the propositions they might leave them alone, and that as far as the actual working of the road was concerned it didn't care a copper whether the men returned or not. "We have demonstrated our ability to do without the Brotherhoods," he added, "and will continue to do so. We will make no more concessions, of that you may rest assured.

Hay Was Green as Grass.

OTTAWA, Ont., July 31.—Alexander Hay, a wealthy resident of Cornwall and a candidate for parliament, has recently lost $3,000 at three card monte to two United States gamblers, who came over ostensibly to purchase farming property. Making Hays' acquaintance McDonald, one of the crooks, invited him to drive out into the country to look at some property he was about to buy. On the way McDonald's confederate met them and said he had been winning much money at cards. Hay became interested, the game was explained to him, and they sat down to play. Hay won $1,500, which he subsequently lost. He went to town, got $3,000 and returning, continued the game with varying luck. When his pile was reduced to $1,000 fortune turned in his favor, and he won $3,000. He then played for the whole sum and lost.

More Dynamite in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 28.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to blow up the house of Christian Kruger, 675 Lincoln avenue. The agent used to do the work was a dynamite bomb made out of a piece of ordinary two-inch welded gas pipe about eight inches long, and if it had been prepared by a person of ordinary mechanical intelligence it would have done a great deal of damage and the loss of life would have been appalling, as there were a dozen people sleeping in the house at the time.

How the Farmer Lost His Bonds.

ALBANY, July 31.—P. K. Deiderick, a manufacturer, of Loudonville, drove into Albany from that place. After transacting some business at the Mechanics and Farmers' bank he came out and laid a package containing $20,000 worth of bonds in his carriage. A stranger engaged him in conversation about his horse while a confederate abstracted the bonds from the carriage seat. They both escaped. Later one of the robbers was captured in Troy and brought back here.

BRIEF MENTION.

A Review of the Week's Most Important Events.

A. Kleshar cut his wife's throat at Ferndale, Cal., and took poison. Both died.

Two tugs sailed from Boston for Joggins, N. S., to tow the big timber raft.

Charles T. Smith, an insurance agent, aged 55 years, of Brookline, Mass., had been some days at the Hooker house, Willimantic, Conn. He attempted to manage the elevator, when his head was caught under a floor, crushing him to death.

Morris Kempler, a molder, 26 years old, shot his wife fatally at Belleville, Mo., on account of jealousy.

P. A. Stout, who shot and killed his son Adolph because he sided with his mother, was convicted at Pittsburg of murder in the second degree.

Maggie Lavine, 24 years old, of Waterbury, Conn., left Albany June 19 for Buffalo. Since then her friends have no tidings of her, and fear she has met foul play.

In the investigation at Boston into the fatal accident in the Fitchburg railroad yard by cars falling into Charles river, it was proved that some of the piles upon which the track runs are entirely eaten by worms. A danger signal, warning trains to keep off the track while it was being repaired, had been removed by some unknown person without authority.

The reports of trouble caused by the Skeena Indians are said to have been greatly exaggerated.

Julius Willis was sent home dead from the insane asylum on Ward's Island, N. Y., having evidence of having died from maltreatment. His wife notified the coroner and demands a post mortem and investigation, which the coroner promises to do in a thorough manner.

The letter of ex-Governor Porter, declining to be the Republican candidate for governor of Indiana, has created a great political sensation and much disappointment throughout the state.

The New York World still insists that Hon. Samuel Randall has cancer of the stomach, and Mr. Randall's physician, while denying this statement, refuses to state what the trouble is.

Three Louisville roughs went on an excursion to Madison, Ind., where they attacked a citizen and tried to rob him. A sheriff and posse went on the steamer to arrest them, and a fearful riot ensued, but the roughs went to jail.

While Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hacker, of Chicago, were milking, their neighbor, Dennis McGurl, leaned over the fence and made offensive remarks. A fight ensued, and Hacker fired a charge of bird shot into McGurl's breast, killing him.

The New Jersey Republican convention will be held at Asbury Park, Aug. 15.

Norwalk, Conn., had an unusually lively Sunday. A bridge on the Danbury and Norwalk railroad, near Georgetown, was burned; a special train carrying timber for a temporary structure ran over a boy and decapitated him; an incendiary fire destroyed one of the great barns of Stephen Hoyt's sons; the New Canaan nurseryman, John Lloyd, stabbed Joseph Smith in the breast, making a very serious wound, and a colored gentleman was arrested while at his devotions in a neighbor's chicken coop.

The strike against a reduction of wages in the Freeman wire mill at East St. Louis has been compromised after six weeks duration.

At a Scandinavian celebration at Lake Vadnois, near St. Paul, Minn., Ole Olesen was hit in the back of the neck with a club and killed, and a man named Johnston was disemboweled by a dirk, both by "fakirs."

Governor Ames, of Massachusetts, has nearly recovered from his illness.

During the first year of the high license law in Pennsylvania the number of licenses has been reduced from 14,553 to 7,724, and the revenue increased from $976,279 to $1,835,963.

Luke Muldoon and Pat Flaherty, young Cincinnati laborers, wrestled, and Muldoon threw Flaherty and broke his neck.

TRADE BULLETIN.

New York Money and Produce Market Quotations.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Money closed at 1½ per cent., the highest rate. The lowest was 1 per cent. Exchange closed steady; posted rates, 4.86½@4.87; actual rates, 4.85½@4.86 for 60 days and 4.87½@4.88 for demand. Governments closed firm; currency 6s, 120 bid; 4s, coup., 127¾ bid; 4½s, do., 107¾ bid.

Pacific railroad bonds closed as follows: Union firsts, 114@117; Union land grants, 103@106; Union sinking funds, 120@123; Centrals, 114@117.

The market was only fairly active this morning, with St. Paul the feature. That stock was very active, 22,000 shares of it changing hands by noon. The opening prices were ¼ to ⅜ per cent. lower, except for the Vanderbilts, Reading, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific preferred, all of which opened firm and ⅛ to ¾ per cent. higher. During the first half hour the bears raided some of the leading stocks, causing a general decline by 11 o'clock of ¼ to 1 per cent. This decline brought out some buying orders both for domestic and London account, and in the second hour there was a gradual hardening of values. At midday nearly all of the early decline had been recovered, and the changes from Saturday's closing prices were insignificant either way. The coal stocks were quiet, although Reading was second to St. Paul in point of activity. The total sales for the morning amounted to 103,000 shares. There was not much demand for stocks during the afternoon, but prices steadily advanced to the close, the best figures being generally made in the final half hour. The advance for the day ranged from ⅛ to 1¼ per cent. The strongest stocks to-day were St. Paul, Northwest, Reading, Lackawanna, New England and Union Pacific. The buying of St. Paul to-day was principally for the short account, this interest being very large in this stock. Rumors were plenty that a pool had liquidated and that the price would be depressed to 70, but the scarcity of the stock and large foreign buying orders frightened the shorts, who were the heaviest buyers of the afternoon. The sales for the day amounted to 175,307 shares.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, July 30.—FLOUR—Closed stronger and 5@10c. higher; demand slow; winter wheat extra, $2.75@5; Minnesota do., $2.75@5; city mill extra, $4.30@4.60. Southern flour closed quiet; common to choice extra, $2.90@5.

WHEAT—Options were strong and feverish, closing 1@1¼c. higher. Spot lots closed firm and slightly higher. Spot sales of No. 1 red state at 93@94c.; No. 2 do., 96¼c.; No. 2 red winter, 94¼@95c.; do., Sept., 93¾@94¾c.; do., Dec., 95¼@96¾c.

CORN—Options were fairly active and ⅛@⅜c. higher; spot lots closed steady at previous prices. Spot sales of No. 2 mixed at 56¾c.; ungraded do., 56@56¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Sept., 53⅝@55c.; do., Oct., 53¾@55c.; do., Nov., 53½c. bid.

OATS—Options were fairly active, closing about ⅛c. lower. Spot lots closed firm and ¼@⅜c. higher. Spot sales of No. 2 white state at 30¼c.; No. 2 mixed, Aug., 30¼c. bid; do., Sept., 29c. bid; do., Oct., 29½c. bid.

RYE—Dull.

PORK—Firm and fairly active; 1-year-old, $14.25@14.50.

LARD—Closed higher; cash, $10; Aug. and Sept., $9.01; Oct., $8.85@8.90.

BUTTER—Weak and unchanged; western creamery, 18@20c.; eastern do., 19@21c.

CHEESE—Steady; New York cheddar, 8¾@9c.; western flat, 7¼@8c.

EGGS—Dull; fresh eastern firsts, 18@18½c.; western do., 15¾@16½c.; Canadian firsts, 17½c.

SUGAR—Raw dull and unchanged; fair refining, 5 3-16c.; 96 test centrifugal, 6¼c. Refined quiet; cut loaf and crushed, 8¼c.; cubes and powdered, 8c.; granulated, 7¾@7.81c.; mold A, 7¾c.; confectioners' A, 7⅝@7 11-16c.; coffee A standard, 7½c.; coffee off A, 6¾c.; white extra C, 6¾c.; extra C, 6⅝@6 11-16c.; C, 6¼@6.09c.; yellow, 6⅛@6¼c.

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Athlophoros says nothing but—*cures*. That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have *proved* it to be a *quick, safe, sure* cure.

Concord, N. H., Sept. 2, 1887

In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the user having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WILSON.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 5, 1888.

Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. LOUISE CHERRY.

☞ Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

WANTED.

A good house-keeper in general. Especially a good cook, and to such a party I will pay at least $3 00 per week. For further information call on or address the undersigned. C. K SOBER,

Sober, Pa.

ESTRAY.—CAME TO THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned about the 1st of June at the Old Fort, in Potter township, one steer, white and red spotted, about 1 year old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.

J. H. ODENKIRK.

3t

CAUTION.—HAVING PURCHASED THE following property of Peter Ripka at private sale viz: The three-fifth interest in about 17 acres of corn in the ground, the three-fifth interest of about 4 acres of barley in the ground, the three fifth interest of about 2½ acres of oats in the ground, the full interest of about one acre of potatoes in the ground, I will leave the same in his possession at my pleasure, and caution any body from meddling with the same.

June 6th, A. D. 1888. GEORGE H. RIPKA.

MUSICAL COLLEGE.—The 34th session of 6 Weeks, opens Monday evening, July 30, for the teaching and training of young ladies in vocal and instrumental music. Address, F. C. MOYER,

Musical Director, Freeburg, Pa.

21jun1m

NEW MILLINER SHOP.

The undersigned has opened a millinery shop in Jacob Lee's house near the depot at Centre Hall.

The patronage of the public is solicited All are invited.

p. 19th SADIE E. GROVE.

FRESH BREAD AND YEAST

—At MURRAY'S BAKERY, Centre Hall.—

First class fresh bread and yeast constantly on hand, at most reasonable prices. Your patronage is solicited.

WALL PAPER:

WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

Painting and Paper Hanging,

A SPECIALTY AT

S. H. Williams,

46 High Street,

Bellefonte, - - - Penna.

We have the Largest Stock of Wall Paper ever brought to Bellefonte, at prices lower than ever before.

BROWN BACKS 7c, WHITE BACKS 12c,

PATENT BACKS 10c, WHITE BACKS 12c,

SATINS and MICAS 12c, GOLD from 15 to 45c.

Embossed Golds and Flocks from 45 cents to $1.75 per piece.

COLOR BORDERS—6 band 12c, 5 band 15 cents, 4 band 25 cents, 3 band 35 cents, 2 band 45 cents, 1 band 75 cents.

GOLD EMBOSSED BORDERS—5 band 25 cents, 4 band 35 cents, 3 band 45 cents, 2 band 75 cents, 1 band $1.00 to $2.50.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR FURNISHING PAPER ON THE WALL.

We have good Painters and Paper Hangers constantly in our employ. Are prepared to execute work on short notice and in a workman-like manner.

Call and examine our stock Telephone Connection.

EXCURSION RATES.

A very complete list of tourist round trip rates and routes to western points for 1888, has just been issued for free distribution by C. H. Warren, Gen. Pass. Agent, St. P. M. & Ry. St. Paul, Minn

FIREWORKS!

Just received at the

—GREAT CENTRAL GUN WORKS,—

o——BELLEFONTE, PA.——o

A very large stock of

FIRE CRACKERS,
FANCY FIREWORKS,
TORPEDOES,
LANTERNS,
CAPAIGN TORCHES,

Dealers are requested to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition, Razors Scissors, Pocket Knives, Musical Instruments, and Sporting Goods Generally.

0——0

THEODORE DESCHNER,

Alleghany St., Bellefonte.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE COLLEGE

LOCATED IN ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL AND HEALTHFUL SPOTS IN THE ALLEGHENY REGION; UNDENOMINATIONAL; OPEN TO BOTH SEXES; TUITION FREE; BOARD AND OTHER EXPENSES VERY LOW.

LEADING DEPARTMENTS OF STUDY.

1. AGRICULTURE (*Three Courses*) and AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY; with constant illustrations on the Farm and in the Laboratory.
2. BOTANY and HORTICULTURE; theoretical and practical. Students taught original study with the microscope.
3. CHEMISTRY; with an unusually full and thorough course in the Laboratory.
4. CIVIL ENGINEERING; very extensive field practice with best modern instruments.
5. HISTORY; Ancient and Modern, with original investigation.
6. LADIES' COURSE IN LITERATURE and SCIENCE; Two years. Ample facilities for Music, vocal and instrumental.
7. LANGUAGE and LITERATURE; Latin (optional.) French, German and English (required,) one or more continued through the entire course.
8. MATHEMATICS and ASTRONOMY; pure and applied.
9. MECHANIC ARTS; combining shop work with study, three years' course; New building and equipment.
10. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING; theoretical and practical.
11. MENTAL, MORAL and POLITICAL SCIENCE; Constitutional Law and History, Political Economy, etc.
12. MILITARY SCIENCE; instruction theoretical and practical, including each arm of the service.
13. PHYSICS; Mechanics, Sound, Light, Heat, Electricity, etc., a very full course, with extensive Laboratory practice.
14. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Winter term opens January 11, 1888; spring term, April 5th, 1888. For Catalogue or other information, address

GEO. W. ATHERTON, LL.D., Prest., State College, Centre Co., Pa.

RICHLY REWARDED are those who read this and then act, they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine. 1y

DEEP SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day at this work. All succeed. 1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD — (Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after May 13, 1888

			WESTWARD.		
ERIE MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	11 25	p m	
"	"	Harrisburg	3 30	a m	
"	"	Montandon	5 56	a m	
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	a m	
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m	
"	"	Lock Haven	7 58	a m	
"	"	Renovo	8 55	a m	
"	arr at	Erie	2 58	p m	
NEWS EXPRESS	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m	
"	"	Harrisburg	8 10	a m	
"	"	Montandon	10 12	a m	
"	"	Williamsport	11 10	a m	
"	arr at	Lock Haven	12 10	p m	
NIAGARA EXP.	leaves	Philadelphia	7 40	a m	
"	"	Harrisburg	11 25	a m	
"	"	Montandon	1 14	a m	
"	arr at	Williamsport	2 15	p m	
"	"	Lock Haven	3 30	p m	
"	"	Renovo	4 30	p m	
"	"	Kane	8 35	p m	
FAST LINE	leaves	Philadelphia	11 50	p m	
"	"	Harrisburg	3 45	p m	
"	"	Montandon	5 54	p m	
"	"	Williamsport	7 10	p m	
"	"	Lock Haven	8 02	p m	
"	arr at	Renovo	9 00	p m	
		(Sunday Train.			
SUNDAY MAIL	leaves	Philadelphia	4 30	a m	
"	"	Harrisburg	7 40	a m	
"	"	Montandon	9 37	a m	
"	"	Williamsport	10 40	a m	
"	"	Lock Haven	11 34	a m	
"	arrives	Renovo	12 30	pm	
		EASTWARD.			
SEA SHORE EXP.	leaves	Lock Haven	7 05	a m	
"	"	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m	
"	"	Williamsport	8 15	a m	
"	"	Montandon	9 17	a m	
"	arr at	Harrisburg	11 30	a m	
"	"	Philadelphia	3 15	p m	
DAY EXPRESS	leaves	Kane	6 25	a m	
"	"	Renovo	10 20	a m	
"	"	Lock Haven	11 15	a m	
"	"	Williamsport	12 20	p m	
"	"	Montandon	1 22	p m	
"	arr at	Harrisburg	3 13	p m	
"	"	Philadelphia	6 50	p m	
RENOVO AC'N	leaves	Renovo	4 05	p m	
"	"	Lock Haven	5 05	p m	
"	"	Williamsport	6 20	p m	
"	"	Montandon	7 23	p m	
"	arrives at	Harrisburg	9 30	p m	
"	"	Philadelphia	4 25	a m	

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sunday.

ERIE	MAIL	leaves	Erie	2 45	p m
"	"	"	Renovo	11 00	p m
"	"	"	Lock Haven	11 58	p m
"	"	"	Williamsport	1 25	a m
"	"	"	Montandon	2 27	a m
"	"	arr at	Harrisburg	4 30	a m
"	"	"	Philadelphia	8 25	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East & Erie Mail Eastmake close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD. BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.					Eastward.		
P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M	
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 10	5 45	
1 40	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	12 55	5 35	
1 48		6 24	Biehl	8 51		5 26	
1 55		6 30	Vicksburg	8 45		5 20	
2 05		6 41	Mifflinburg	8 35		5 08	
2 20		6 56	Millmont	8 22		4 53	
2 30		7 05	Laurelton	8 13		4 43	
3 03		7 40	Paddy Mountain	7 40		4 08	
3 15		7 52	Coburn	7 27		3 55	
3 25		7 58	Zerby	7 19		3 45	
3 35		8 10	Rising Spring	7 10		3 35	
3 45		8 18	Penn Cave	7 00		3 27	
3 54	⊗	8 25	Centre Hall	6 52		3 20	
3 59		8 33	Gregg	6 43		3 13	
4 08		8 42	Linden Hall	6 36		3 05	
4 15		8 48	Oak Hall	6 30		3 00	
4 19		8 52	Lemont	6 25		2 55	
4 25		8 59	Dale Summit	6 20		2 50	
4 35		9 09	Pleasant Gap	6 10		2 40	
4 41		9 14	Axemann	6 04		2 34	
4 45		9 20	Bellefonte	6 00		2 30	

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a.m, 6.00 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pas'ger Ag't

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
144 Pages, with Steel Engravings,
MAILED FREE,
Address, P. O. Box 1610, N. Y.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL NOS.	CURES	PRICE.
1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worms, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Crying Colic, or Teething of Infants	.25
4	Diarrhea, of Children or Adults	.25
5	Dysentery, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
6	Cholera Morbus, Vomiting	.25
7	Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis	.25
8	Neuralgia, Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25

HOMEOPATHIC

10	Dyspepsia, Bilious Stomach	.25
11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
19	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
20	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
24	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,

opposite the Court House,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The New Garman House has arisen from its ashes and is open for the public. New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells, and all modern improvements. Good table.

CAMERON HOUSE,

Cor. 2nd & Market St.,

LEWISBURG, PA.

First-class house in every respect. Good sample rooms on 1st floor. Free Buss to and from all trains.

THOMAS HARPER HUTCHINSON,

sep22'87tf Proprietor.

IRVIN HOUSE,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

S. WOODS CALDWELL, Proprietor.

Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor.

BUSH HOUSE.

W. R Teller, proprietor, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to country trade. june16y

FOUNTAIN HOUSE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EMANUEL BROWN, Proprietor.

The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate. Give it a trial

28june tf

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

ALLEGHENY ST., BELLEFONTE, PA

Good Sample Rooms on First Floor. Free Buss to and from all trains. Special rates to witnesses and jurors. 8jun

G. B BRANDON, Prop.

CENTRE HALL HOTEL.

D. J. MEYER, Prop'r.

FOR SUMMER BOARDERS AND TRANSIENT CUSTOM.

Good Table, healthy locality, pure mountain water, surrounded by finest natural scenery in the state. Schools and churches convenient. Terms very reasonable. 16aug tf

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No. 317 & 319 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing its doors. It offers special inducement to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor

FRANK BIBLE.

——ATTORNEY AT LAW——

Bellefonte, Centre Co, Pa.

Office in Conrad building, opposite Brockerhoff House. jan19tf.

J. H. ORVIS, C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS

ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Office opposite the Court House, on 2d floor of Furst's building. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte.

CLEMANT DALE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Bellefonte, Pa.

Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from first national bank. jan87

J. L. SPANGLER. C. P. HEWES

SPANGLER & HEWES,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENN'A.

Special attention to collections; practice in all the courts; Consultation in German and English

JOHN KLINE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA

Office on second floor of Furst's new building north of Court House. Can be consulted in English or German. 7m'y84

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—The work of clearing the wreck on the Norfolk and Western Railroad which occurred on the morning of the 22d, eight miles above Lynchburg, Virginia, was begun on the 23d, and eight bodies were recovered. The names of the killed, so far as known, are: Walter Harris, William Henry, James Donnelly, Edward Walker, George Williams, Grant Jackson and S. Smith. The four last-named were colored. Two more bodies are known to be under the wreck, but the names could not be ascertained. A freight train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad jumped the track near Belmont, Ohio, on the 23d. A brakeman and three tramps were injured and 16 cars demolished. Mrs. Charles Schoonmaker and her grandson James Berrian, colored, were struck and killed by a train just below Sing Sing, New York on the 23d, while crossing the track. Thomas Hennessy, living near Fairview, Luzerne county, Penna., went to that village on the 23d, to get some medicine for his wife, who is dangerously ill. He jmmped from a railroad car in front of an engine on another track and was fatally injured.

—During a fight in Luzerne, borough two miles from Wilkesbarre, Pa., on the 22d, James Quinn shot Thomas Griffin and Thomas Dougherty, the latter fatally. During a drunken row at the house of John Meyer, in Nebraska City, Nebraska, on the evening of the 22d. Charles Hoffmeister had his skull crushed, and "Jack" Young and John Hart were shot, the latter probably fatally. Isaac Lambert, being drunk, shot and killed T. D. Hestle and two colored men at Mount Pleasant, Alabama, on the 21st. At Clear Lake, Iowa, on the evening of the 22d, Mrs. Jessie McKinney shot and fatally wounded J. F. Sullivan, a resident of Forest City. Sullivan and two other men were prowling about her cottage, and refused to leave. During a fight on a schooner at Chicago, on the 22d, John Mangan fatally wounded Edward Kennedy with a cutlass. Richard J. Capron, a capitalist, on the 23d, entered the office of John King, a real estate broker, in Baltimore, to transact some business. They quarrelled and clinched, and Capron picked up a large pair of shears from a desk and stabbed King three times. Two of the stabs are slight, but the third is believed to have penetrated one of King's lungs. Capron, who asserts that one of King's clerks struck him before he did the stabbing, has been released on bail to await the result of King's injuries.

—R. W. Henry, a brilliant young lawyer, shot and killed himself in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on the evening of the 22d. He was 30 years old. The cause of the suicide is unknown. Mary Cheff, an Italian, aged 19 years, was shot and fatally wounded while in her home in New York, on the evening of the 23d, by Callie Massese. Jealousy is assigned as the cause that prompted she shooting.

—Two men were arrested in Pittsburg on the 23d while attempting to swindle an old man. They had in their possession $45,000 in spurious greenbacks and a large number of dies for quarters and half dollars. It is thought they belong to a gang which has recently been flooding the country with counterfeit money, The men refused to reveal their identity, but admitted they were from the East, one hailing from Brooklyn and the other from Philadelphia. D. Engler, a merchant tailor in Niagara Falls, Ontario, was on the 23d robbed of $2000 by his son Max, aged 18. The father had drawn the money from the bank for the purpose of starting his son in business.

—On the afternoon of the 23d, a portion of a sidetrack in the Fitchburg Railroad yard, in Boston, used for storage purposes, collapsed as a train was being shifted upon it, owing to the giving way of the piling upon which it rested. Two cars fell into the water, and are nearly 20 feet under water at high tide. Charles Morris, a brakeman, residing in Troy, New York, who was on the platform between the cars, was thrown into the water and drowned. Dollie Van Horn, aged 16 years, was burned to death at Cardington, Ohio, on the 23d, by the explosion of a gasoline stove.

—A severe storm struck Sandusky, Ohio, on the afternoon of the 23d. The wind blew a gale and hail fell in torrents. Crops were badly damaged, while fruit was stripped from the trees. The damage in Huron county is estimated at $100,000. A heavy rain and hail storm visited Plymouth, Wisconsin, on the 22d. "The extent of the hail fall may be judged from the fact that it covered the ground to the depth of several inches for hours after the storm." Fruit and crops were greatly damaged. The storm is thought to have been quite general and to involve a large area of country.

—George Hildebrand, a farmer, was stopped by three masked men while driving through the woods between Newark and Bloomfield, New Jersey, on the morning of the 24th. Hildebrand fought the highwaymen with his whip until the approach of two other wagons frightened them away.

—James Kane, 25 years of age, was paid on the 21st for work done in June on the new Lehigh Valley Railroad branch, four miles from Wilkesbarre. On the afternoon of the 23d his lifeless body, covered with marks of violence, was found on the Central Railroad track, near Penobscot. It is supposed he was murdered and robbed.

—A bite from a pet dog caused the death of Mrs. John S. Martin, whose funeral took place in Chicago on the 24th. From the 19th to midnight of the 22d Mrs. Martin suffered the horrors of hydrophobia. She was 28 years old.

—In Wilmington, Delaware, on the 24th, Theodore W. Deats, a railroad employe, got caught between two cars. James S. Wrightington, a car builder, at work near by, ran to Deat's assistance, and rescued him, but in so doing he received injuries which caused his death in a short time.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has declared the first dividend of 25 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the First National Bank of Auburn, New York, insolvent on claims proved amounting to $762,454. This bank failed January 23, 1888.

—About a week ago A. Lund, with his brother and four others left San Pedro, California, in an open boat for a trip around the Catalina Island. On the 23d the boat was found bottom up, and it is thought that the whole party was drowned

—At Morley's station, twenty miles from Redding, California, James Mason, an old stage driver, committed suicide on the 23d. He bought a fifty-pound box of giant powder, sat on it and touched the explosive off with a match. The Coroner gathered up twenty pounds of the body in a basket. William Steinbecker, employed in a bookbindery, committed suicide in Chicago on the morning of the 24th, by shooting himself in the head. He had been turned out of his boarding house after a spree.

—Benjamin Dutton, a farm hand, went to the house of John Lamont, near Dryden, New York, on the evening of the 24th, and shot Mr. Lamont and Miss Roat, a young woman employed in the Lamont family, the latter fatally. Dutton then escaped to the woods and committed suicide. Dutton had been paying attention to the Roat girl, but Lamont considered him unworthy of her, and upon his advice she rejected his suit. Michael Flaherty was arraigned in Jersey City, New Jersey, on the 25th. He beat his mother in a brutal manner about ten days ago and she died on the 25th from the result of the injuries he inflicted. A party of seven persons went boat riding at Quincy, Illinois, on the evening of the 21st. The skiff was capsized and Samuel Steel and Miss Jessie Kay were drowned. Steel's body has been recovered, and a bullet hole was found in the temple. It is now thought that he was murdered and the boat upset to remove suspicion. Miss Kay's body has not yet been recovered.

—In view of the loss of fruit to farmers and fruit growers in the northern counties of New Jersey, by reason of destructive insects which have appeared in swarms the present season, the farmers are appealing to the public to protect moles, field mice and all insectiverous birds, but the English sparrow. The insects have wrought fearful havoc this season, and the yield of small fruits will be almost a total failure.

—A gunsmith named Rudolph Sevic was arrested in Chicago, on the 24th, on the charge of being the person who furnished the dynamite to alleged conspirators who intended to assassinate Judges Gray and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield. Sevic acknowledged that he had been dealing illegally in dynamite, and was placed under $7000 bail. In the afternoon Sevic, Hronek, Chapek and Chilebonn, the four alleged Anarchists, were indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to commit murder.

—While John P. Anderson was cleaning out a 150-foot well, at Johnstown, Nebraska, on the 19th, the walls collapsed, imprisoning him. "He has remained there ever since without food or water, and deriving his fresh air from that part of the well below. Another well has been sunk beside the old one and the men have dug near enough to him to hear him speak," An old armory, at Elm and White streets, New York, which, though still owned by the city, has been used for commercial purposes for some years, was the scene of a fatal disaster on the 25th. Part of the gallery on one side of the building collapsed under the weight of two heavy folding machines, belonging to the Lowell Manufacturing company of printers, and the machines broke through to the ground floor. Six girls went down with the wreck, but only one, Mary Bagnell, was killed. Another one was bruised in one eye, and the rest escaped injury. Samuel W. Ingersoll, of Pleasantville, New Jersey, aged 83 years, was struck and killed by a train on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad on the 25th as he was crossing the track. Charles Miranda, a brakeman on the Cincinnati and Muskingum Valley Railway, fell from a freight train, near Bremen, Ohio, on the 24th and was killed. Six of his brothers were killed on railroads. Sarah Kelley died on the 25th at Belleville, New Jersey, after having fasted for 42 days. She was 53 years of age. When she began to refuse food she weighed 152 pounds, and at the time of her death she weighed only 80 pounds.

—John Bolton and Frank Mercuzie were overcome by fire-damp in the Neilson shaft, at Shamokin, Penna., on the 25th, and it is not believed that they could recover.

—Great damage was done in Tama and Grundy counties, Iowa by a hail and wind storm on the evening of the 22d. All the crops were destroyed in a strip from two to four miles wide and eighteen in length. Many farm buildings were levelled, a school house was demolished, and many cattle were killed. A house near Rough Woods, in Grundy county, was destroyed by lightning, and two children perished in it. On the 24th hail fell to a depth of five inches in portions of South Richford, East Berkshire and Montgomery, Vermont. In some places drifts one foot deep were firmly frozen together, and on the morning of the 25th hail still lay to the depth of five inches on the highway bridge at South Richford. The growing crops were destroyed in several places.

—William Stanhope, a Justice of the Peace at Syracuse, Nebraska, was assaulted by a gang of young roughs while going home on the evening of the 24th. He was terriby beaten and cut with rawhides, and may lose the sight of one eye. The assault is supposed to be a consequence of some decisions by Stanhope. His assailants had white capes drawn over their faces, but they are known, and warrants will be issued for their arrest.

—A burglar entered the residence of ex-Secretary of the Interior Delano, at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, on the evening of the 24th. The venerable Secretary, now in his 80th year, procured a revolver, confronted the burglar and drove him from the premises.

—"White Caps" visited Carnes Mills, Crawford county, Indiana, on the evening of the 23d, and, taking a middle-aged woman and her daughter out of bed, tied them to trees and whipped them unmercifully with hickory switches. They charged the women with being unchaste. Their shrieks were unheeded. The "White Caps" then decided to ride to the house of a reputable citizen, tell him of what they had done, and order him to spread the news, as was their custom. Their consultation was overheard by three men, who procured guns and lay in ambush. When the "White Caps" appeared the men fired upon them. Three of the gang were shot, two of them, John Saunders and Pryer Gregory, it is thought fatally. Gregory is a well-known country merchant and has a family of grown children. Saunders is a saloon keeper, and is said to be a worthless fellow. The eldest woman, it is reported, will die from the whipping she received. District Attorney Fellows has recommended Governor Hill to commute the death sentence of Mrs. Cignarale to imprisonment for life. Jacob Lucey was shot and killed by George Jones, in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 27th. They had trouble about money matters. John Sommers, a saloon keeper in Chicago, was shot and fatally wounded on the evening of the 25th by John Jones, his nephew. Sommers and his wife had a disagreement and Jones sided with the woman. Roderick Lowry, a nephew of Governor Lowry of Mississippi, on the 23d, in Jackson, beat and kicked his wife and broke a pitcher over her head. He left her for dead and fled to the swamps. A party of forty men has been making an unsuccessful search for him since. Mrs. Lowry is improving.

—The Chicago police on the 26th found in Sevic's shop, the gunsmith arrested on the 25th, for alleged complicity in the plot to kill Judges Gray and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield, a market basket containing ten pounds of dynamite. What is supposed to be a huge bomb, a piece of iron pipe three inches in diameter and sixteen inches long, was found in a barrel of apples on a train in Chicago, on the 26th. The apples had been shipped from New Albany, Indiana.

—A box car loaded with shelled corn, on the Union Pacific Railroad, was thrown down an embankment near Valley, Nebraska, on the evening of the 25th, and stood on end. Six tramps, stealing a ride, were smothered to death.

—George Howell, assistant cashier of the Patchogue Bank, in Patchogue, Long Island, has confessed that he is a defaulter to the amount of $3163, which, however, is secured to the bank by a bond of $5000, which is signed by George Carman, President of the bank. A package containing $10,000 was stolen from a steamer en route from Portland to Astoria, in Oregon, on the evening of the 24th. The Pacific Express Company has paid the money and set detectives to find out the thief. Eight freight car thieves, seven of them colored, were arrested in Burham, Texas, on the 26th. Five of them were caught in the act of stealing from Texas Pacific cars.

—The household of Daniel McCarty, in Wichita, Kansas, consisting of his wife, four daughters and a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Henshaw, were poisoned on the 25th from drinking buttermilk. It is thought that Mr. McCarty, Mrs. Henshaw and one daughter will die. It is thought that the milk had been kept in a copper vessel. Near Bentonia, Mississippi, on the 26th, the daughter of Dolph Miles, colored, poisoned her father and three brothers. Two brothers are already dead; the third brother and the father are not expected to recover. The mother was at church and thus missed her portion of the poison.

—While prayer meeting was in progress in the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Indianapolis, Indiana, on the evening of the 24th, Eugene Zinzis swallowed a dose of carbolic acid and died before he could be removed from the church. It is thought depression caused the act.

—Just before the steamer Adam Jacobs reached Fayette City, Penna., on the evening of the 26th, Miss Catherine Greenhalgh threw her three-weeks' old baby into the river. She was arrested. The child's body was not recovered. The bodies of two children, a boy and a girl, were found floating in a creek in East St. Louis on the 27th. It is thought they were both murdered. Fremont Emmons stabbed and killed Bertha Schultz, in Pawnee City, Nebraska, on the evening of the 26th, because she would not marry him. Deputy Sheriff L. S. Elmer shot and killed Miss Mattie Kerbell, at Wahpeton, Dakota, on the evening of the 25th. No cause is known for his act. He was taken from jail by a mob on the evening of the 26th, and lynched. In Halifax county, near Meadsville, Virginia, on the 26th, Bruce Younger, colored, committed an assult upon Mrs. Robert Dodge, who was in a delicate condition. He was arrested, and on the evening of the 26th, was taken from jail by a party of men and hanged to a tree.

—Thomas Reilly, who confessed to having knocked down and robbed Mr. Wakely, in New York, was on the 27th sent to the State Prison for 15 years and 7 months. Joseph Welsh, a young ruffian who had assaulted and robbed ladies in broad daylight, in Pittsburg, was sentenced, on the 27th, to 25 years' imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary. One of his victims, Mrs. B. L. Wood, died on the 23d, it is believed, from the nervous shock sustained at the time she was assaulted and robbed. J. P. Johnson Howard, a negro, whose reputed wealth gained for him the title of the "Black Prince," and who has for many years past been active in politics in Brooklyn, New York, was on the 27th sentenced to seven years' imprisonment. He was convicted of perjury in swearing falsely that he owned certain property in Kings county, when examined in the Supreme Court as to his qualification as a bondsman.

—The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, of Newton, Massachusetts, who were drowned in the lake at Sunapee, New Hampshire, two weeks ago, were found on the afternoon of the 27th by a diver. Edward Stewart, aged 27 years, fireman of the Old Dominion steamer Wyanoke, was drowned by stepping from a gang-plank at Richmond, Virginia, on the morning of the 27th. Oswin Sacks, who was injured by the explosion at the Adelaide Silk Mill, in Allentown, Penna., on the 9th inst., died on the morning of the 27th. The 16-year-old-son of O. L. Pruden, Assistant Secretary to the President, was killed on the morning of the 27th on a farm in Virginia, where he was spending his vacation. In trying to climb upon a loaded wagon he fell under the wheels and was crushed to death.

—A steer got fast in the frame work of an iron bridge near Emaus, Penna., on the 27th, and was struck by the engine of an ore freight train. Eighteen cars were thrown off the track and wrecked. The bridge was badly damaged, and the track torn up for 150 yards. The loss will reach fully $5000. No trains can pass that point for several days, and passengers will be transferred there. John Moore, a carpenter, aged 52 years, who boarded with his brother's family, in Detroit, Michigan, shot and killed his sister-in-law on the 27th. He had not been paying for his board for eighteen months past, and when asked by Mrs. Moore to pay he became enraged and shot her in the head. She died 20 minutes later. He then shot at Alice, the 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Moore, but missed her, and then shot himself in the side. His wound is not serious.

—A despatch from Brighton, 96 miles east of Buffalo, New York, says a serious break has occured in the Three Mile Level of the Erie Canal. Several boats were broken in two and all the East boats are delayed. The break was caused by rats, which had made a large hole near the bed of the canal, through which the water found an exit. Locking was suspended west of the break and the water was drawn through the eastern locks, preventing the fields from being overflowed. The pier of the Times Lumber Company, at Baltimore, gave way on the morning of the 27th, under the weight of 2,000,000 feet of lumber piled upon it. The water around was soon filled with floating boards and scantlings. The damage is about $1000.

—The engine of the limited express, coming east, jumped the tracks near Canton, Ohio, on the morning of the 27th, and upset. Engineer Morgan and Fireman Butler were slightly hurt. None of the passengers were injured. The damage sustained by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company is estimated at between $15,000 and $20,000. While a car containing five men was ascending the plane at the Montreal Ore Company's mine, in Lehigh county, Penna., on the evening of the 26th, a break in the engine caused the car to fall down the bank. Daniel Fordenberger and John Nuss had legs broken, and Owen Griess, Joseph Wetzel and Samuel Heimback were also badly injured.

50th CONGRESS.—First Session

SENATE.

In the United States Senate on the 23d, a bill for the relief of parties who paid $2.50 per acre for United States Government lands which have since been reduced in price to $1.25, was reported and placed on the calendar. The conference report on the River and Harbor bill was agreed to. The Fisheries treaty was taken up, and Mr. Dawes spoke in opposition to it. Mr. Stewart also argued against the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report in regard to the election in Jackson, Mississippi. A message was presented from the President on the subject of the civil service, and referred. Adjourned.

In the United States Senate on the 24th, the resolution to print 5000 additional copies of the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions on the subject of vetoed pension bills was taken up, the question being on an amandment of Mr. Cockrell to print 100,000 copies of Presidential vetoes in the last and present Congress. After a discussion, in which the case of Mary Ann Doherty was pretty thoroughly ventilated by Mr. Cockrell, the resolution went over. An amendment to the Sundry Civil bill was reported, to incorporate in it a provision for the refunding of the direct tax. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Hoar offered a resolution, which was referred, for the appointment of a committee of seven, to inquire into and report upon the relations of business and commerce between the United States and Canada, the effect on the commerce of the United States of the Canadian system of railways and canals, the number and amount of claims against Great Britain for violation of treaty obligations. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 25th, a bill was passed appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Statesville, North Carolina. The House bill for an appraisers' warehouse in New York city was discussed and went over. The Naval Appropriation bill was passed, and goes back to the House for concurrence in amendments. Senate bill appropriating $75,000 for a public building at Allentown, Penna., was passed. After passing all the private pension bills on the calendar, 127 in number, a feat which was accomplished in fifty minutes, the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 26th, the House bill for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamis in the Indian Territory was reported and placed on the calendar. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. The Fisheries Treaty was discussed. The Presidential vetoes were read and referred. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 27th, the Fisheries treaty was considered in open session, and Mr. Saulsbury spoke in favor of its ratification. The Sundry Civil bill was considered, pending which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

In the House on the 23d, the Senate bill to protect the quarantine system of the United States was passed. District of Columbia bills were considered. A conference report on the bill requiring the Pacific railroads to contract and operate separate telegraph lines was agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 24th, Senate bills were passed appropriating $200,000 for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in Chicago, and prohibiting the transmission through the mails in transparent envelopes of matter which would be prohibited if printed or writtten on the outside of the envelope. Senate bill relative to detail of army and navy officers to educational institutions was considered. The bill to forfeit lands in Minnesoto, granted to the Hasting and Dakota Railroad Company, was reported and passed. The Senate bill to extend the laws of the United States over "No Man's Land" was reported by Mr. Holman, who asked its immediate consideration. Mr. Springer antagonized the measure with the Oklahoma bill, and the latter bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. Pending debate the committee rose and a racess was taken. The evening sesson was for the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Public Lands. Adjourned.

In the House on the 25th, a bill was passed establishing a United States Land Court for the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico and the State of Colorado. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Oklahoma bill, but, as nobody was prepared to speak on the bill, the committee rose, and a recess was taken. The evening session was devoted to bills reported from the Committee on War Claims.

In the House on the 26th, a joint resolution was passed providing temporarily, until September 1st, for the support of the Army. A bill to provide for the erection of post-office buildings in places where the gross receipts amount to $3000 annually for two successive years was considered. An evening session was held for the consideration of bills from the Judiciary Committee.

In the House on the 27th, Mr. Matson asked that the order for the evening session be modified so as to admit consideration of general pension legislation, but objection was made. The Army Appropriation bill was reported back with the Senate amendments and referred to the Committee of the Whole. After passing some private bills, the House took a recess until evening, when private pension bills were considered. Adjourned.

ON FACE READING.

The Countenance is Not the Reflex of the Soul, but Too Often Only a Mask.

"Physiognomy is rather a vagary of the imagination than a science," said a prominent student of human nature the other day, "and, therefore," he continued, "I deny that the expression of a man's face is really an index of the person's soul, as it is generally conceded to be, and as the object of language is said to be the concealment of thought, so the expression of one's countenance is but the mask to conceal one's inner self.

"There is a tradition that far back in the days of which history tells us nothing there was no speech of language among men, but that men read each other's wants and wishes in their faces, and as the world was pure nothing but purity appeared in the expression of the human face. But wickedness crept in and men sought to keep from their faces the evil that was in their hearts, thus preventing the countenance from becoming the index of the soul.

"No," the speaker went on, "I have no faith whatever in phslognomy as a science, for as a science it is fanciful and wild. Take, for instance, the portraits of men who have become famous in the world of statesmanship, philosophy, science, art or letters, and search and scan their faces for traces to mark their fame, and how often you will be disappointed. The same is the case with men adepts in vice, cunning and crime. Little can be told from the external appearance of individuals as to their appearance of individuals as to their peculiar traits and characteristics by which they are known to their fellow men.

"That certain habits of life affix their stamp to face or form is, no doubt, true, but the solution of that condition is not in the reflex action of the mind and soul, but for the reason that a certain setlof muscles are brought habitually into play and cause a special development. Is the man necessarily all smiles and laughter that has wrinkles at the outer corners of the eyes and upward curving lines around his mouth? Yet those are the mechanical lines which would indicate a merry-hearted man, if the science of physlognomy is true. Those lines are only muscular, simply the result of habit, and may be dictated by the rankest hypocrisy.

"Naturally the brutal and ignorant classes will have coarser features and will possess brutal and animal faces, generally resulting from inherited qualities, and therefore they will do coarse and brutal things. It would be an easy matter to trace a resemblance between the faces and the crimes of such people, in whom brutality and coarseness predominate, but where will you find the lines and ear marks of brutality in the face of the handsome Wilkes Booth or the cultured and elegant Eugene Aram? Look upon the canvasses bearing the portraits of the beautiful and angelic fiends that ruled the Emperors of Rome and you will see only patrician faces, but they brought the Empire to destruction.

"Instances of this character might be given indefinitely, but every one who has made a careful study of the subject will agree that the connection between the facial expression and the inner spiritual nature is a very difficult one to trace.

YOUNG DOCTOR (to patient)—That prescription I left last night, sir, was a mistake. It was intended for another patient. Did you have it filled?

Patient—Yes, doctor.

Doctor—Well, how are you feeling this morning?

Patient—Much better.

QUEEN NATALIE'S TROUBLES.

A Short History of the Servian Queen's Quarrel With King Milan.

The marital troubles between King Milan and his wife, Queen Natalie, and the complications arising therefrom, threaten to involve several European nations in a rather unpleasant dispute. Owing to the fact that the Queen promptly fled to German territory, Prince Bismarck finds himself already involved, and there is a possibility that the Czar will be drawn in also. Austria, too, by virtue of her geographical interests and position, may have to take a hand in the game, which, it is easy to see, is merely a bit of political strategy, having for its object the strengthening of the various lines. Thus the love affairs of an unhappily-mated couple are made to figure again in a manner calculated to disturb ultimately the peace of Europe, the Queen's notice that she will resist all efforts to take her son from her having been followed by an order to her household to resist by force any such action by the German or Servian officials.

The sadness of the present situation is not lessened by the fact that the marriage was purely a love affair. King Milan was only Prince of Servia when, in the early part of 1875, while on a visit to Russia, he met and loved the beautiful Natalie, 16 years old, daughter of the Russian Colonel Keczko. The match was a good one for the girl and there were no parental objections to the marriage, which was celebrated in October, 1875. In August of the following year a son was born, to the great delight of the Servians, who became enthusiastically devoted to the beautiful Princess almost from the moment she entered Belgrade. At the beginning of 1877 the Prince began to neglect his wife, and soon his shameless infidelities were the talk of Belgrade and Vienna. He flaunted his mistresses in the presence of his wife, and commenced a course of dissipations which have continued almost without intermission ever since. It soon became evident that the Prince was fast losing whatever hold he even had on the affections of his people. It cannot be denied that the Queen formed rival factions against her husband, but it is pleaded for her that, deprived of the affections of her worthless husband, she became absorbed in her son and thought of nothing but his welfare.

In 1882 the Prince became King of Servia, and from that moment he began to cherish dreams of an alliance with a princess of some reigning family. He did his best to place temptations in the way of his wife's honor and to goad her into some overt political action which would give him plausible pretext for divorce, but he signally failed. In 1885 the King thought to purchase cheap glory by making war on little Bulgaria, but Prince Alexander sent him back to Belgrade with a remnant of his army, as disgraced and humiliated a monarch as the world has ever seen. He then proposed to abdicate, and the Queen approved with such cheerful alacrity that the King disgustedly decided to remain on the throne. The Queen is as sharp-witted as her husband is slow and heavy, and it must be admitted that she has not accepted her lot without some violent ebullitions of temper. One illustration of her keenness is told by one who heard it. Before leaving Servia early last year she attended a reception after Easter Mass, when it is customary for the Queen to kiss the ladies forming the court circle. Her Majesty omitted to kiss the wife of one of the foreign Ministers, and when the King called her attention to the omission she bowed gracefully and said so that every one could hear:

"I leave that agreeable duty to your Majesty."

The keenness of the words of course lay in the fact that the King had been more attentive to the wife of the Minister than to the wife of the King.

Queen Natalie has no objection now to judicial separation, but she will not consent to a divorce, and if the King acts legally he cannot obtain one, because according to the law of Servia decrees of divorce can only be pronounced by ecclesiastical authorities. When a divorce has been petitioned for, the two contending parties must in the first place be confronted with one another, in order that an effort may be made to bring about a reconciliation. Should these efforts prove fruitless, the petitioner alleges the grounds of accusation, to which the respondent replies. Many attempts were made to patch up a truce between the couple after the Queen left Servia by her own free will, but really on compulsion; but the King had become gradually estranged from Russian influence and a year ago he formally became an obedient vassal of the Austrian Empire. His Russian wife is devoted to the Czar, to whom, it is expected, she will make her final appeal.

Two Meals a Day.

In spite of what our Elizabethan forefathers said and did to the contrary, and notwithstanding the opinions of some eminent physicians of recent times, evening is the only rational time to dine. There should only be two really substantial meals a day, and these should be breakfast and dinner. A solid and highly nutritious meal ought to begin the day's work, an equally solid and equally nutritious meal should end it. What is taken in the course of the working hours may be such as merely to satisfy the urgent cravings of the appetite, and to maintain in a condition of steady movement the ascending or descending course of the nerve energy.

Concluded Not to Wait.

An obliging lady customer in a certain store in Philadelphia insisted that she always traded with the proprietor and not with mere clerks. "But the proprietor is not in," said the clerks. "Oh, well," was the reply, "I'll sit right down and wait for him." She waited, and as the half hours sped she grew impatient. "When will he be back?" she said, loftily. "In about four weeks, madam," was the reply. "He is now on a business trip to Montana." She traded with the clerks.

The Beautiful.

Beautiful faces are those that wear—
It matters little if dark or fair—
Whole-souled honesty printed there.

Beautiful eyes are those that show,
Like crystal panes, where earth fires glow,
Beautiful thoughts that burn below.

Beautiful lips are those whose words
Leap from the heart like song of birds,
Yet whose utterance prudence girds.

Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest and brave and true,
Moment by moment the long day through.

Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministry to and fro,
Down lowliest ways, if God wills it so.

Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Cla'es burdens of homely care
With patience, grace and daily prayer.

Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may guess.

Beautiful twilight at set of sun,
Beautiful goal with race well run,
Beautiful rest with work well done.

Beautiful grave where grasses creep,
Where brown leaves fall, where drifts lie deep.
Over worn-out hands—oh, beautiful sleep.

WHAT A DINNER BROUGHT.

"You'll come, won't you, my dear?" said Mrs. Bostwick, adjusting her velvet wrap as she rose, the long jets on her dress jingling softly. "There will be only ourselves, and my future son-in-law, Mr. Gilman, and Mr. Samson, our pastor, and Eveline Gordon and her brother. Just an informal little dinner. I'll send the carriage for you; you musn't fail me!"

"And she called her lunch-party last month 'just a simple little affair,'" said Jessie, sitting down on a stool at her grandmother's feet, when she had gone; "and then how I felt in my old brown cashmere, among the satins and the diamonds! And I've nothing but my poor old pink thing for this. I oughtn't to keep it up grandma. She is very kind, of course, but because she was a friend of Aunt Mary's isn't any reason why she should try to get Aunt Mary's poor little niece into society. And I can't afford it; and it would be easier for me if Mrs. Bostwick would stop inviting me. I don't know why she does!"

Grandma, smiling down fondly on the gentle grand daughter whom she had brought up, thought she knew.

Even beyond Mrs. Bostwick's undoubted kindness of heart there were obvious reasons. An uncommonly bright and pretty girl was an attraction and addition in anybody's parlor and at anybody's table.

"Keep on if you enjoy it, dear," said grandma, kindly.

"I'll go to-night, because I've promised; and then I'm going to tell Mrs. Bostwick," said Jessie, bravely, "that I can't afford it."

She was a sensible girl, and she felt no regret for the decision, not even when she stood before her glass that evening in the "old pink thing," looking her prettiest and feeling her brightest.

The flowers at her corsage had cost more than she could well afford, and the bugled ruching crushed by her round chin had taken the last dollar in her purse, and she shook her yellow head at her attractive reflection.

"You look as gay as a new penny!" said grandma, admiringly. "And you call to mind—I wan't thinking of it—but you take me right back to one night, summer before last, when we was out to your Uncle Joseph's. You was going down the road to some kind of doings, with the young folks, and you had a pink dress with some flowers stuck on, just as you've got now. S'pose you've forgot it?"

Jessie's face was lowered. It had grown red and warm, and her eyes were brightened, and yet softened.

Forgotten it? No; and she knew she never should forget it. The dress had been pink gingham, and the flowers some wilty little "Chinese-globe flowers" that grew in Uncle Joseph's yard, and the occassion had been a "pound-party" at the somewhat shackly little parsonage.

But it had been the happiest summer in her life. In the face of all the gaieties that had followed, Jessie confessed it.

She was only seventeen then, and Alfred Foster was twenty. He had lived next to Uncle Joseph's—a hard-working farmer's boy, tall, red-headed, brown-faced, and perhaps a little awkward. But he had fine eyes and a gentle voice, and far better manners than her cousins, Bob and Seldon, and they had won their way into Jessie's soft heart.

Had he cared for her? She did not know—only, coming home from the minister's that night, he had been hesitant and stammering. It had seemed as though he was trying to say something he was half afraid to say; and when he left her at the door, he had pressed her hand very hard, and lingered a little.

And the next week they had come back to the city, and that had been the end.

Well, it had been a boy-and-girl affair at the best, and Jessie had tried to forget it. But she had never quite succeeded. And in the depths of her heart she had cherished a faint hope of meeting him again some time.

It was not likely, since Uncle Joseph had moved to Dakota. But the thought would come up now and then. She was thinking of it, dreamily, when Mrs. Bostwick's coachman left her at Mrs. Bostwick's imposing front door.

"You look charming!" said Mrs. Bostwick, as she kissed her at the wide parlor door. "You'll captivate all the gentlemen. George sent a college friend, who is in the city temporarily, with a letter of introduction. And he is such a gentleman! I'd have given him over to you for dinner if I could have managed it."

They were in the big, bright room, and Jessie had nodded to pretty Miss Bostwick, and stood waiting quietly for introductions.

"Miss Brooks—Mr. Gilman; Mr. Samson—Mr. Foster," said Mrs. Bostwick, benignly.

And Jessie bowed.

But when she raised her eyes, she stood quite still, quite silent and motionless, save for her trembling hands.

Her heart seemed to have bounded up to her throat. She wondered whether she were not a little insane, or absurdly dreaming. It was Alfred Foster himself who had risen to greet her.

"Miss Brooks!" he exclaimed, in frank delight.

And then Mrs. Bostwick took Mr. Samson's arm, and Mr. Gilman offered his to Jessie, and Alfred took charge of Eveline Gordon, and Miss Bostwick followed with young Mr. Gordon, and they went in to dinner.

Yes, it was Alfred!

If she had known ten minutes ago that she should meet him so soon, she would have felt nothing but gladness; but now there was a dreary pin in her heart, a queer sense of loss.

It was he—he in a dress-suit, his hands no longer red nor his face brown—quiet, gentlemanly, low-voiced, and certainly the handsomest man at the table. And George's college friend.

Of course there was but one explanation. Had somebody left him a fortune? or had they found an oil or gas well on the farm? Jessie wondered, almost miserably, while her soup grew cold. It was something of the sort, surely.

Whatever it was, there was a great distance between them now. She was a poor girl, and he was—she did not know what; but he was no longer the simple-hearted hard-working young farmer she had known.

She looked at him wistfully.

"I have met Mr. Foster before," she explained to Mr. Gilman, who, after a dozen observations and vague responses, had begun to stare at her.

"Ah!" he assented.

"He — was different then," said Jessie.

Mr. Gilman restored her dropped fan in wondering silence.

"It costs a good deal, doesn't it, to go to college?" said Jessie, timidly.

Mr. Gilman dissembled his bewilderment.

"Well, it depends, you know. You can do it economically, of course; but I guess I got away with three or four thousand during my four years."

Three or four thousand! Jessie gasped.

Across the table Alfred Foster was trying to talk to Miss Gordon. His fine face was a little paler than its wont.

"Yes, she is very pretty," said the young lady, mischievously, following the direction of the young man's gaze. "And you're deeply in love with her already. Confess it, Mr. Foster."

"But you see, Miss Gordon, we are old friends," he explained. "And I haven't seen her in two years. And it doesn't look much as though I should see her again—not acceptably. She seems so much changed. Is she a very great society young lady?"

"I know her very slightly," said Miss Gordon, good-naturedly. "I know that Mrs. Bostwick is very fond of her.

"And Mrs. Bostwick would not be apt to make a poor girl her *protege!*" Alfred reflected, gloomily. "She wasn't rich then, but—"

"I suppose she's no end of money?" he said aloud, trying to say it likely. "There wouldn't be any chance for a poor fellow like me?"

"I dare say not," said Miss Gordon, laughing, with unsuspicious eyes on the old pink gown, which was showy under the gaslight.

"And the gentleman talking to her?" said Alfred, with sober eyes on the two. "He's a millionaire, I suppose? and devoted to her?"

"Mr. Gilman?" said Miss Gordon, in enjoyment of his pleasant humor. "Oh, yes, Mr. Gilman is the richest young man in our set; but I've heard that he's become engaged lately—"

"Why, to Miss Brooks, of course!" Alfred supplemented, with a hollow laugh. "Nothing is more likely."

"It's quite probable," said Miss Gordon, laughing with him.

How it happened, Mrs. Bostwick, who was a model hostess, and a great schemer for the enjoyment of her guests, could not have told, but her pretty *protege* and George's handsome friends were separated during the entire evening.

She was sure they would have liked each other so much—a pretty girl and a nice young man. Why not?

She was decidedly provoked. And her provocation gave her courage for a somewhat bold stroke.

"I'm going to send the Gordons home in the carriage, and let Mr. Foster walk home with you," she whispered to Jessie, as the girl put on her wraps silently at rather an early hour; she had complained of a headache, and she did look pale. "It's a lovely night; it will do your head good, I'm sure."

And Jessie went down the moonlit street a moment later with her fluttering hand on Alfred Foster's arm.

"Did you have a good time, dear?" said grandma, sleepily, rousing from a doze as her grand-daughter entered.

"Lovely!" cried Jessie, softly. "Do you know who was there, grandma? Alfred Foster. Do you want to hear about it?"

She sat down, with her elbows on grandma's lap, and grandma listened bewilderedly.

"I mean," she said, breathlessly, "that we had a good time coming home; we had a miserable evening. You remember him, don't you, grandma? And I've remembered him. But he looked so nice in a dress suit, and Mrs. Bostwick said he was a college friend of George's, and I thought of course he must have got suddenly rich, or something, I didn't know what; but I didn't suppose he'd look at me, and I was just miserable."

She laughed a little happily.

"But he's only taking a two years' medical course—he always did want to be a doctor—and he's worked awfully hard for the money, and he says he economizes dreadfully. He's in the city to see about the prospects for settling here when he's through. And the dress suit wasn't his, poor fellow; George Bostwick had made him take his for fear he'd need it. He said he'd meant to hunt me up when he got here. But do you know, grandma, that he was afraid of me, too? He thought—well, all kinds of rediculous things. Wasn't it funny—both of us thinking so, and being just wretched all the evening?"

"Yes," said grandma, sympathetically. "And what now, child?"

"Well, he's—going to write to me," Jessie faltered.

"And he's going to settle, here," said grandma, with a thoughtful premonition of the loss of her pretty grand-daughter. "Well, well!"

WOMAN'S WEAK NERVE.

Hot Weather and Nervous Female.

In the ladies' parlor of a big dry goods establishment the energies of the attendant were taxed by three women in hysterics at one and the same time a few afternoons ago. The sudden fall of a pair of scissors had proved too much for the first victim, and the spectacle of her writhing and twisting figure as half a dozen people fumbled at once for smelling salts had overcome the nerves of the other two. It was noticeable that these sympathetic attacks were most violent and lasted longer than the seizure which had occasioned them.

A slender young girl, with a skin that suggested pallor in spite of the flush of heat, looked askance at the tall glass with its long-handled spoon set down in front of her on the confectioner's counter yesterday.

"This is chocolate soda; it was hot chocolate that I asked for."

"We don't keep hot chocolate at this time of year."

"But I have come three blocks to get it of you."

There was an odd thrill in her voice, but further utterance was checked by a nervous twitching which seized her fingers and then the muscles about her mouth and eyes. A burst of something between a laugh and a scream followed, and she dropped back on a revolving stool and seemed about to slide, half-conscious, to the floor.

It is no long time since there was a scene of utter confusion in a horse car, brought about by the momentary peril of a passenger. A brewery wagon had brushed close to the side, knocking a man from the platform and under the big horses' heels. White with dust he scrambled to his seat, unhurt, in ample season to catch the car again and look about in surprise and almost in amusement on the rows of women, trembling, unnerved, one slipping from her seat in a faint, and two more uttering hysterical screams.

A popular reader whose mission it is to amuse society dropped a poem from her repertory during the past season because there was nearly always one woman, sometimes several, in her audience whose nerves were affected by the recital.

A chance mention of Mansfield's Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde at a ladies' lunch brought to light the fact that of eight women who had seen the play one did not sleep at all and two were waked from sleep by the "horrors" after it.

A yacht owner whose boat was in commission early had to put back at the outset of an afternoon's sail because his women folk were unmanageable. They imagined he was running down a row boat and could not be persuaded out of their excited mood for half an hour after the small craft was safely out of the way.

A woman physician says that one-fourth of the patients on her list this spring have been nervous, hysterically inclined women.

It is high time for the summer vacation, for country air ought to be good for the nerves.

Not that nerves are more prominent now than they used to be. Probably on the whole they are retiring into the background. But under certain conditions the busy social season of the city develops nerves with hothouse luxuriance during the winter, and with the first touch of summer heat the rest of the woman wilts, dropping away from the nerves and leaving them standing in picturesque outline.

It is one indication of nerves that we have been petting our fads, good, bad and indifferent, with a fondness akin to mania for some little time. What were more or less wholesome likes and dislikes last fall grew into passions during the winter, and became sore spots that might not be touched in the spring. It would be necessary, for instance, to reckon in high numbers to count the households in which it is literally unsafe to mention the mind cure, Christian science, faith healing, or whatever may be your particular brand. Monsieur and Madame disagree. At first they did so peaceably, but one day Madame was ill. Monsieur called a doctor. He forced medicine upon Madame by the strong hand of authority, and by the help of or in spite of the help of the doctor and the medicine, Madame got well. Monsieur knows it would be flinging his domestic peace to the winds if he were to venture an allusion to the circumstance now. One must have small acquaintance who can not call to mind three or four families in which to his personal knowledge this armed truce exists. Sea air may bring about a permanent peace.

Esoteric Buddhism when it goes the length of banishing meat from the table occasions much the same condition of things. Even the charities in which a well regulated woman delights become to the ill-regulated women a source of hysteria, as when a woman who supports two beds in a hospital for a particularly painful disease burst into a madness of weeping some days since because one of them was empty. Bible readings in parlors by one or two especially gifted women filled the rooms in which they were held for months to overflowing. Before they stopped a few weeks ago observers had begun to say that they developed in some impressionable girls hysterical dress, walk and demeanor.

The violent colors which many women wear this summer, reds, green and yellows, are enough in themselves to suggest some emotional strain.

There are people who say that the woman who does not use cosmetics is now an exception. This is not true, but of the multitude who do paint and calcimine their faces the great majority are victims of nerves. This follows as easily as B after A. Artful beauty means natural pallor, the result of late hours, growing later all the time. Late hours mean nerves, and cosmetics commonly mean dirty, clogged skins, which also means nerves. Bleached hair means poison, which means nerves. Oddly enough the pretty loose blouses which all the girls are wearing just now mean nerves. Primarily they mean tight belts to contrast with the fullness above, which means tight lacing, which means nerves. What except nerves can you expect of a girl who has to keep a young man in tow to tie her shoe, because with a corset that fits and a gown from her pet coutouriere she can't stoop within touching distance of it herself? Heavy gowns and heavy bonnets mean nerves. Out of door exercise itself sometimes means nerves. Jolting in that twisting and racking device of the arch enemy, a side saddle, very often means nerves. The summit of our civilization, a leisure class mostly composed of women, means nerves. Men grow rich that their wives may live a life apart from them, a life whose controlling interests are not of a sort to divert their minds from nerves, and in which reading and study, even without any practical ends, oftener than not breeds fads and fads are closely allied to nerves. July is the month for the mountains to blow away the megrims. There are few things which a mother can do for her daughter to be compared in importance with securing for her a plain diet, loose dress, fresh air the year round, and wholesome mental discipline directed to a purpose for ballast against nerves. With an emotional nature strong enough at the outset to need watching, and often calling for some wholesome counterpoise, a girl's life is not infrequently of a sort to force that which wants pruning and to breed nerves with tropic luxuriance.

What is Beauty, Anyhow?

To Rogers a beautiful face was one that was arch and full of mirth. Byron's beauty, the stock-in-trade beauty of his time and school, had glossy hair clustering over a bright, smooth brow, eyebrows like aerial bows, glowing cheeks and constant blushes—a sort of beautiful milkmaid, of whom one would tire in a week.

Spencer is very explicit in his likes. His love, he said, in very poor English, ought to have eyes like sapphires, teeth like pearls, a forehead like ivory—this was before the advent of the Russian bang—hair like gold and hands of silvery whiteness.

Shakespeare's beauties, it will be observed, always had very white skin. Give him a snow-white skin, smooth and alabaster-like skin, and he seemed to care for little else. And yet the chances are that Miss Hathaway was freckled every summer.

Scott's heroines, who presumably represented his ideal, were all of the Byronic "Souvenir," "Book of Beauty," order, high in the forehead, dark in the eyelash, and generally soft and pensive.

Ben Jonson asked for a face marked by simplicity, flowing hair and a sweet neglect, and Cowper insisted upon the damask cheek. All this only means that each poet was either glorifying what he considered perfection of feature or was bringing the muse into the plot of capturing some one whom he was for the moment besieging.

How, then, is the rule to be fixed? Shall we say that the lissome and featherweight Burmese is not beautiful, because to the Sandwich Islander enormous girth is the sine qui non to belledom, or shall we say that the straight up and down waist of the Venus de Milo is disgusting, because that of Mme. de Maintenon was like a wasp? What right have we to make odes to our mistress' eyebrow because it is arched, when Aladdin fell in love with that of the Princess Noureddin because it was slanted; or how shall we complacently liken our sweetheart's teeth to a double row of pearls when the Turkish poets sing praises to their beauties' beetle-stained teeth, because they are like pomegranate seeds?

A Lawyer's Odd Whim.

Two gentlemen were conversing in the United States circuit court room, when one, pointing to Lawyer Gifford, who is counsel in a patent suit involving $4,000,000 or $5,000,000, said:

"How many rooms do you suppose there are in that man's house?"

The other gentleman would be blessed if he knew, and then asked how many.

"One hundred and eleven," was the reply. Man No. 2 smiled, said that was one on him, and asked if the house was a hotel.

"No, no!" exclaimed man No. 1. "There's no hotel about it. He lives in his own private dwelling on Jersey City heights. I don't know what they do with so many rooms; suppose they entertain a great deal. This is the way they came about:

"Mr. Gifford's father, Livingston Gifford, the eminent patent lawyer, had a hobby for building a new room. Every time he won a case he built a new room. Thus the dwelling gradually grew, from extensions to wings, until it reached its present hotel dimensions. Now the house is as big as a New England village, and the stranger needs a pocket compass and calcium light to find his room."

Persian Carpet Weavers' Secret.

A native of Finland named Runen was sent about two years ago to the east at the expense of the government, with the object of endeavoring to discover the art of Persian carpet weaving, the secret of which is strictly guarded by those engaged in the trade. He made the journey disguised as a simple workman, but it was only after long and fruitless efforts to obtain admission into a Turkish carpet manufactory that he succeeded at a small place near Smyrna in acquainting himself with the process and making a design of a loom. A Persian carpet manufactory has now been established in Finland, and important results are anticipated from the new branch of industry this introduced.

—Colored crapes will be used very extensively in millinery, and for summer wear nothing can be prettier. All the desirable shades are to be found in this fabric.

HORSE NOTES.

—G. W. Leavitt, of Boston, has recently become the owner of De Bary, 2.19½.

—Kingston and a large detachment of the Dwyer stable will be sent to Saratoga.

—James Pettit has gone to Indiana, Pa., to handle the stallion Burglar, 2.24¼.

—Jim Gray has been sent to Kansas City, where he will be placed in the stud.

—O. A. Hickok bought at public sale for $2100 the chestnut gelding Conda (2.20), by Abbotslord.

—A grand stand, with seats for 4000, is to be erected on the Interstate Fair Grounds at Trenton.

—It is reported that Busby, 2.29½, and Scott Newman, 2.27½, have been purchased for the German market.

—Pacers of the 2.17 class on the Utica Grand Circuit programme will go in harness, instead of under saddle, as originally intended.

—Although Domestic's hoofs have grown sufficiently to allow of his being shod it is still a question whether they will stand training.

—It looks as if Tea Tray had become a confirmed rogue. He ran in blinkers, as usual, in the Stockton stakes, and would not try a yard.

—Only thirty out of the forty-one bookmakers who began business at the Chicago meeting continued to the end. The mutual machines hardly paid expenses.

—E. H. Steers, of Chicago, Ill., has purchased of Mrs. John M. Clay, of Lexington, Ky., the bay colt Von Tromp, 3 years, by Ten Broeck—Badge, by Gilroy, for $2500.

—John M. Clay of Lexington, Ky., has sold to E. H. Sterres, of Chicago, the bay colt Von Tromp, 3 years, by Ten Broeck, dam Badge, by Gilroy, for $2500.

—John Murphy drove Maud S. the following three miles at Fleetwood Course recently. First mile, quarter, 35¾ seconds; half, 1.10¾; three-quarters, 1.47¼; mile, 2.22¾. Second mile, quarter, 34½ seconds; half, 1.06¼; three-quarters, 1.39½; mile, 2,14¼. Third mile, quarter, 35¼ seconds; half, 1.10; three-quarters, 1.41¼; mile, 2.15.

—There was some fast work on Sunday July 15 on the Cleveland track. Saunders drove Guy, by Kentucky Prince, a mile in 2.16¼, after going two easy heats in 2.27, 2.26¼. He also sent Clingstone in 2.23¼, 2.19¼, 2.19. Patron and Fred Folger were also worked, but not sent very fast.

—The Buffalo Driving Park Association has changed the free-for-all in its Grand Circuit meeting to a mile heat race, best two in three, and gives $5000 for the event. A $2000 purse for 4 year olds and under has also been substituted in place of the team race on the third day of the meeting.

—The purses for the 2.18, 2 21 and 2.24 classes on the programme for the Northwestern Breeders' Meeting at Washington Park, Chicago, on August 21 to 25, have been reduced from $2000 to $15000 each. The special purse of $2000 will be free for all trotters.

—The purses at the Interstate Fair to be held at Trenton on October 2, 3, 4 and 5 aggregate $8300—$500 each for the 3-minute, 2.37, 2.31, 2.27, 2.45. 2.34 classes, double team trotting and 2.30 pacing; $600 each for 2.22 and 2.29 trotting; $800 each for 2.18 pacing and 2.18 trotting, and $1500 for a special race.

—Charles Lee Mann, son of C. C. Mann, is at Lexington, Ky., for the purpose of buying a farm to be devoted to breeding thoroughbreds. He is visiting his cousin, A. F. France, of Highland Farm, the home of Red Wilkes and Wilton, one of the largest breeding establishments in Kentucky.

—While not broken down the Emperor of Norfolk is in such a condition that he will be retired for the season, with the expectation of bringing him out as good as ever next year. The sheathing or covering of the tendon is affected, but the tendon itself is sound and intact. The colt has been sent to Mr. Baldwin's farm in Indiana.

—E. J. Baldwin was the greatest winner at the Chicago running meeting, capturing $31,567. Haggin comes next, with $7200; the Chicago stable, $4326; J. H. Thompson, $3885; S. E. Larabee, $3690; B. E. Petit, $3835; Ireland Bros., $3135; Bryant & Scroggin, $3612; Labold Bros., $2565; Gray & Co., $2490; F. B. Harper, $2850, and Dan Honig $2524.

—Messrs. M. and B. Maguarri and M. Oppi, Italian gentlemen who have been at Pittsburg attending the Homewood races, purchased from Andy Welch, of Hartford, Conn., the black stallion Atlantic, 2.21, paying $15,000 cash. They also purchased from J. J. Johnson, Eminence, Ky., the bay mare Valkyr, 2.19¾ paying $9000 cash. Both horses will be shipped to Italy.

—The twenty-four head of yearlings purchased in Kentucky by the Dwyer Brothers last spring have arrived at the Brooklyn track.
They cost $44,200 as follows:

B. c., bro. to Hanover, by Hindoo	$8,200
B. c., bro. to Blue Wing by Billet	4,500
Br. c., bro. to Jim Gore, by Hindoo	3,500
B. c., bro. to Firenzi, by Glenelg	3,000
Br. c., bro., to Portland, by Virgil	2,600
Blk. f., sis. to Tremont, by Virgil	2,600
Ch. c., by Hindoo	2,600
B. c., bro. to Dry Monopie, by Glenelg	2,000
B. c., bro. to Virgil and Vera Cruz by Virgil	2,000
B. c., bro. to Hinda, by Hindoo	2,000
B. c., bro. to Buffalo, by Billet	2,000
Ch. c., bro to Punster, by King Ban	1,700
Br. c., by Virgil	1,600
Br. c., by Virgil	1,300
Blk. c., by George Kinney or Hindoo	1,200
Br. c., bro. to Bootmaker, by Onondaga	900
Ch. c., by Onondaga	750
Br. c., by Virgil	700
Blk. c., by Virgil	600
Ch. c., by Spendthrift	450

—Hon. August Belmont has some very fast 2 year olds. He has not yet shown his hand. Mr. Belmont's yearlings reached Babylon on Tuesday July 17th having been brought from Lexington by express. Among them is a chestnut filly by St. Blaise, dam Princess (Prince Royal dam); a chestnut colt by St. Blaise, dam Nellie James; a chestnut colt by St. Blaise, dam Sultana, and a brother to Lady Margaret.

FASHION NOTES.

—A favorite model for making dresses of linen lawn is to cover the plain skirt with three deep flounces.

—Black and gray are still worn for walking costumes, but are seldom plain, being generally combined with color.

—Fine woolen costumes are generally combined with silk, often sheol and placed down the sides in pants, and edged with small beads to match. A dress of heliotrope cashmere had panels of white watered silk edged with small gold beads, vest of white watered silk, and openwork straw hat, lined with heliotrope and trimmed with wide moire ribbon and lilac.

—Dainty summer gowns are made of the old-time crossbarred muslin and Victoria lawn. These are made with a belted blouse or full waist and a plain, full skirt, finished with a hem and tucks. The only trimmings are a little lace and embroidery as a finish at the neck and on the sleeves, and young ladies wear a sash of broad ribbon, which is tied in a "baby" bow at the back.

—Biscuit-colored pongee silk is a favorite material for dust cloaks. There is considerable variety in these garments, the shapes being long, graceful and generally becoming. Some are pinked about the edges with a color laid beneath, and these have sling sleeves and a hood lined also with color. Others are piped and stitched with a color, and have straight, high collars and very long ribbons.

—Parisians are wearing a new sort of earring, to which they have taken kindly—an arrow or a feather fixed almost horizontally across the lobe. The arrow is generally enriched with a single pearl. The feather has a cluster of small colored stones. Long drop earrings have also come in again, to the delight of the women who possessed such trinkets and have hastened to exhume them from the cases in which they have lain so long.

—Panels, plastrons, etc., of white cloth are braided with gold or fancy tinsel braid, and are inserted in cloth costumes of light gray, navy blue, dark green and terra cotta.

—Low hats of fine black fancy straw, turned up at the back and side, and tied on the top with green ribbons and white lilac. Small mantles of jet and lace are much seen. A lovely cape of fine steel and gold beads in Vandyke form was worn over a plum colored silk, much bunched at the back; bonnet of steel foundation veiled with the tulle of the same shade as the dress, and a bunch of ribbons and steel drops placed gracefully on one side.

—Flowers are much to the fore this season, and have quite taken the place of feathers for millinery purposes. Certainly they are pretty and more becoming during the summer months. Smocking is occasionally seen, but is prettier for children than for older girls; white embroidered muslins always look fresh and cool, and go well with the pretty drawn muslin and lace hats, which, as the season advances, will become more general. These hats require but little trimming, a bunch of flowers to match the sash or bows on the dress being all that is necessary.

—Grey velvet on white has a good effect, and is not common. The best shade is the gray mouse, and the beads are of the bullet tone. A stylish gown in this combination had the entire skirt of white flannel of fine make loosely draped, slightly raised in front and at the right side to show a band of grey velvet, which again was raised now and then to show a plaiting of white. On the left side the skirt opened to discover a panel of velvet, but was apparently tied together again on the hip by a wide sash of soft white silk tied in a large bow, the fringed ends reaching to the edge of the skirt. The bodice had a vest of soft silk arranged in slanting folds, and on each side turned back in revers, lined with gray velvet. These revers were cut in two points, and between them came one of the flannel, fastened with an ornament of gray beads. The sleeves were cut up, to some distance on the inner side of the arm, edged with beads, to show an undersleeve of velvet, which ended in a little puff of white silk. The high collar lined with gray velvet.

—Many of the silken jerseys, wonderfully popular for wearing with every kind of skirt, have a plaited basque of lace or silk, which is attached to the waistband. It is a deviation from the usual style, and lies well over the hips. The cotton ones are not usually trimmed thus. The wide watered ribbon, now, alas! owing to the demand, so cheap, and, in consequence, inferior, is having a great run, and is to be seen in every color, and on morning and evening adult and children's costumes. The widest and the better kind has stripes of satin, but it is not general. The lace scarfs are also most popular, and they may be seen sometimes fastened at the throat, on the chest, and even just above the knees, with diamond ornaments. At recent fashionable weddings real lace ones, both black and white, were arranged thus. Ordinary ones are of plain net, soft in touch but coarse in appearance, with large wafers of chain-stitched thread, worked round and round, scattered over the surface near the ends. Many girls work these themselves. Aprons are also embroidered in the same way. Italian aprons are to be fashionable. For the morning long, black alpaca aprons with pockets are a la mode, without any trimming. A monogram in red thread or gold filoselle may occasionally be seen on one of the pockets. The newest fans (called the Butterfly), in painted gauze, are in the form of a large butterfly, with the head downward, toward the mount, and the wings spread out and forming the fan. This shape is also carried out in gauze, with two lovely painted foreign birds, spread out round the edge, at a little distance from each other, with their heads turned toward the mount. The feather fans are still popular, of the color of the ball gown. Bows of ribbon are glued to the outside stick of the ordinary shaped fan, and there is usually another, with long ends at the handle.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR and PROP'R

TERMS:—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms.

Advertisements 20 cents per line for 3 insertions, and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS, AUG. 2, 1888

LOCAL ITEMS.

——Jubilee Singers to-night.

——Roasting ears are making their appearance.

——Weather has been warm with nights cool and pleasant.

——Ad Krumrine's thresher is said to be doing splendid work.

——Rev. Fischer has left on a visit to his former home in Somerset county.

——The Jubilee Singers in town hall to-night. Go hear them, they are fine.

——C. A. Krape, one of Spring Mills' most agreeable young men, gave the REPORTER a call.

——Mrs. E. C. Krumrine, of Lewisburg is spending several days at D. K. Geiss' home.

——Democrats of Centre, harmonize, and organize. Don't look back—look forward to victory.

——Mrs. Miller, of Sugar Valley, widow of Rev. J. K. Miller, is visiting relatives in this vicinity.

——C. W. Katherman, of Williamsport, visited his brother A. L. Katherman a few days last week.

——Miss Anna Dinges, now of Williamsport, is spending her summer vacation at her home, this place.

——The Patrons of Union county will hold their annual basket picnic on the Fair Grounds at Lewisburg, Aug. 16.

——The Tyrone *Herald* took the census of that borough and they have a population of over 4300—an increase of 1000 since 1880.

——It is said Editor Ulrich, of the *Times* is on a pleasure trip to the western part of the State, his pass called for "self and wife."

——The opera house which Mr. Dan'l Garman of Bellefonte will erect, at that place is to be the handsomest in this part of the State.

——Mr. Leitzel, the popular auctioneer of Spring Mills, accompanied by Mrs. Leitzel, looked in upon the REPORTER, on Wednesday. Call again.

——Had some rain on Wednesday morning, with signs for more. All the corn needs now, is a good soaking rain, and it will be safe for a perfect crop.

——Ad Krumrine's steam thresher is securing universal praise for excellent work. With a good crop farmers want good and clean wheat and the Krumrine outfit is said to fill the bill.

——David Mingle has sold his interest in the hotel which he had leased in Lancaster, Pa., and has returned with his family to Huntingdon. David is a carriage maker by trade and is a native of Aaronsburg.

——Mrs. Hannah C. Royer, wife of G. E. Royer, has been missing from her home near Millheim since July 16. She is of medium height, weighs 150 pounds, has sandy hair of a reddish hue and gray eyes.

——The hands at the Bellefonte nail works struck again on Tuesday, and on making application to the proprietors for an adjustment, we are told, were informed they had no further use for them, and the nail works remain idle.

——Should the woods at the station prove a good place for an exhibition and picnic ground, and thus become permanent for such uses, the railroad company could be induced to extend the mill switch so as to take freight right up to the ground.

——Many improvements are going up at and near State College, and in a few years it will be a handsome little village and a summer resort. The college grounds are large and beautiful and the surrounding country has many attractions.

——From the new place for holding the patron's picnic it will be but a short yet delightful drive to the cave or top of Nittany mountain where one of the most charming sights of valley scenery meets the eye of the lover of the beauties of nature.

——Bellefonte was so overstocked with new potatoes, one day last week, that they sold for 40 cents per bushel. The price was $1, and so many farmers came in with potatoes that the market was glutted, and they were hauled around town and offered as low as 40 cents per bushel.

——Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle, spent a half hour in pleasant chat with the REPORTER. Mr. Murphy has lectured in all parts of the United States, and is a very pleasant talker and agreeable gentleman, and not fanatical as a temperance man. He thought Centre Hall a very pleasant town.

——On Monday evening, July 16, Mrs. Hannah C. Royer, the wife of Geo. E. Royer, who lives a mile west of Millheim mysteriously and without cause left her home and family of six small children and has not been heard of since. Her husband, who is distracted with grief and anxiety for his wife's welfare, will kindly receive any information as to her whereabouts, says the *Journal*.

——Schnapps Feidler is much down in his tobacco squirting parts. Poor Schnapps, quit publishing the poor lying stuff of your sweet pals over here, and you won't get down in de mouf. You should have known that the REPORTER is a great and good paper, devoted to what is pure and beneficial, and that good men endorse it and only the bad hate it.

——Aaronsburg might, next summer, celebrate the 103 anniversary of its existence having let its centennial go over board? That town has more local history of interest to boast of than any other place in the county, running back to ye olden time, embracing individuals connected with important events of the county, early business enterprises, and as general headquarters for all pertaining to the valley 75 and 100 years ago.

——One night last week while driving along the pike near the station, Ike Harpster hade the misfortune to run into a large stone pile and be thrown from the vehicle. He received a severe fracture in the fore part of the right arm which will keep him on the retired list for some time. The same night we hear, John Spangler came within an ace of having a bad smash up at the same place.

FAKIRS AT SUNBURY.

THE FUN THEY HAD WITH NEWSPAPER MEN DURING THE REGATTA.

Speaking of fakirs, again reminds me of Sunbury. Sunbury is a pretty town with a railway through its principal square, a pretty park, lots of pretty girls, staid citizens, dormant wealth and clams. There are also some shiny newspaper fellows. On Thursday at the races one of these newspaper fellows named Will C. Dewart patronized the fakirs and bet he could pick out the "lady card', that the three-card-monte man was tossing and lost $20. Another newspaper man named Brice thought he could beat the fakir soap peddler's game and lost three hard, cold American dollars because his eyesight was worse than his hindsight. The third newspaper sharp, named Jerry Shindle, on whom flies are perpetually crawling, bucked against a Philadelphia fakir's sweat cloth, the baldest kind of a swindle, and in five minutes was out seven dollars and a half, the hardest luck he has had since he played in an amature opera company at Shamokin and had to count the ties back to Sunbury. Still a fourth newspaper man named "Beeswhacks" Auten lost his head and $14,59 fighting the roulette wheel on the river bank. Another Sunbury man bought pools on a race and won and forgot to have his tickets cashed and not only lost what he had won but what he invested. —Harrisburg *Telegraph*.

Speaking of the regatta last week, the Sunbury American says; "The town was full of thieves and gamblers and they appeared to have full sway on Wednesday. Gambling devices of various kinds were run openly on the river park; thieves worked the town while the people were away from their homes, and in several cases secured considerable booty. At Rev. Shannon's they got a number of articles of value, while at Geo. W. Keefer's, in Purdytown, they secured about $100 and a lot of jewlery. Charles Sensenbach had his pocket picked of fifty or sixty dollars.

THE FALL PICNIC.

The committee have finally settled upon the large woods near Centre Hall station for holding the next annual picnic, P. of H.

The time will be about the middle of September and to continue three days with the purpose of giving ample time for exhibiting machinery, implements, etc., for which all proper arrangements will be made. The railroad company has agreed to put up all needed facilities for unloading machinery at the station, and will furnish special trains for all accommodation needed to reach the ground and for departing from same, east or west.

Stalls, for animals on exhibition, will be erected, as well as sheds for exhibition of machinery, and provision made along the edges of the grove for tying horses of such as come in their own conveyances. The woods contains about 75 acres, all of which can be utilized for a picnic and exhibition ground.

The front part belongs to Col. Taylor and the rear portion to James Alexander, and is easy of access from different points. Parties from the Boalsburg section could enter from the Earlystown road, and others from the Lewistown pike.

THE BOSS SNAKE STORY.

The New Bloomfield *Times* is responsible for the following: John Hipple, residing in Fishing Creek Valley, lay down under a tree for a rest on Tuesday last and soon fell asleep. He was awakened by a feeling of suffocation and a terrible gripping around his waist. He succeeded in getting home, telling his wife that he never felt such a queer sensation in his life, and then laid on the lounge while his wife loosened his pants and prepared to bathe his stomach with a hot liniment. When the pants were unbottoned at the waist she was horrified to see a large black snake proceed to crawl out, and the suffocating feeling speedily left John, who eagerly helped his wife to kill the reptile. It had evidently crawled up the pants leg as the man was asleep and coiled around the body. John will hereafter tie a string around the bottom of his pants leg when he sleeps in the field.

SIMON CAMERON SERVES AN INJUNCTION.

General Simon Cameron has just served, through the sheriff of this county, a writ of injunction on the Howard Rolling Mill and Furnace Company, to restrain them from removing the machinery from the works at Howard, this county, to Lockport, Ill. The Howard Iron Works, at one time owned by Bernard Lauth, was one of the most prosperous industries of the State. Mr. Lauth was a good business manager, but his love of invention caused him heavy losses. The works was opened in the Spring of 1887 and run by a syndicate of Chicago capitalists for about a year, but the venture was not a success. The attempt now made by the syndicate to remove the machinery was to realize what they could from its sale.

A TRICK THAT FAILED.

The Treasury Department recently received half of a $20 note from a Brooklyn woman with an affidavit to the effect that the other half had been chewed up by a child. The next day came an affidavit from a New York man, containing half of a $20 note, and stating that the other half had been lost. The two halves bore the same number, and on being laid together the torn edges matched exactly. They were not redeemed.

GOOD CROPS.

It is rare that our crops, of all kinds, in this county turn out good. It was a common occurrence when wheat was good, then corn, oats, or something else, was short. This year is an exception in Centre county, in this regard, wheat, rye, ats, corn, potatoes, all turn out well.

TO BE EXTENDED.

The telephone line is to be extended from Bellefonte to Hublersburg. The folks there held a festival on the Fourth of July the proceeds of which are to be devoted to this purpose.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS.

A special examination for teachers will be held in the High School building Bellefonte, Friday Aug. 10, and Friday Sept. 7.

D. M. WOLF, Supt.

An old gentleman in Maryland said he had raised his family on "Sellers, Liver Pill's," and considered them almost as essential to a family as bread. That's true,

COBURN.

Nearly everybody went to Millheim to see the sights and spend Centennial Day, and those who didn't go up during the day went up in the evening, and all seemed pleased and say it was a grand success. It made our town very lively at train time and especially in the evening before the extra train left, but all went off quietly. A few of our citizens decorated their houses and business places, and put up a fine arch between the hotel and depot, and put on the banner, "Coburn 8 years old, greets Millheim 100 years old."

Henry Fryer has the plasterers first coating his new house.

The painters have finished G. J. Meyer's house, and the house has a fine appearance.

By all accounts Van Valin's best got too strong on Wednesday night and knocked a hole in the roof of sales room, and a 2 gallon jug disappeared.

Last Friday C. C. Brumgard brought the first new wheat to market. Andy says it is No. 1, and was worth 80c. He is only paying 75 at present writing. Farmers who have threshed say the wheat is turning out very well. Andy will have a new kind of seed wheat for sale in few days, called Feelcaster. Its a dark red wheat, short bearded and a good yielder, averages from 25 to 40 bu. per acre. Price $1.40 per bu.

The R. R. co. have part of the lumber on the ground for their new depot.

On Monday forenoon Elmer Kooney cut his foot withan axe while peeling bark at Cal. Auman's lumber job at the first tuunel.

On Tuesday evening a few of our citizens went to Millheim to hear the Jubilee Singers. Very small house for a town like Millheim.

Whitmer & Son bought Andy Harter's timberland about 1 mile above here, and will put in a saw mill in September. O.K.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Subscribe for the REPORTER for the campaign.

——Jubilee Singers to-night, Thursday, Aug. 2.

——Trusses and shoulder braces, popular makes and designs, at Murray's Drug Store.

——Dave Confer's noble horse wore a Murphy ribbon while the temperance lecturer was in town.

——Mr. Orlady, living in the west, is a visitor at James C. Boal's, with whose family he is a near relative.

——Any of our patrons in the mountains wanting to pay subscription in berries can bring 'em on.

——Mrs. Rev. J. K. Miller, of Logansville, Clinton co., and John H. Miller, spent several days among friends in this section.

——The Jubilee Singers will give another concert in town hall for benefit of M. E. church to-night. They furnish excellent music.

——Reader, can't you get one or more names for the REPORTER, for the low price of 20 cents for the campaign? Please try.

——A large and well selected line of trusses of all the latest and most approved designs and finish for sale at Murray's Drug Store.

——Among the best brands of roller flour, now in market manufactured in the United States, are the Cream(patent) and Calla Lily (extra straight,) brands from the Centre Hall roller mills.

——Next fall's big picnic and exhibition will be held in the large and beautiful woods near Centre Hall station, to the suitableness of which the REPORTER several times called attention in the last two years. The point can be reached from east or west by rail, and the editor has interposed no objections to the furnishing special trains for night or day excursionists, which latter fact will, no doubt, be learned with satisfaction and a smile.

——When the hotel hack left the station on Wednesday afternoon for town the horse suddenly took fright and became unmanageable and started to run. The front wheel struck one of the telephone poles and the horse became detached, and started for town. Mrs. S. W. Smith was in the hack, and Chas. Meyer was driving. Although they received a bad shaking up, they had a fortunate escape with a few bruises. The wagon was in bad shape. When the hack struck the telephone pole, the force was great enough to break the local wire and the Lewistown exchange wire.

——The public seems to be ignorant of the new law in regard to this matter, which was approved by the President on June 18. Hereafter any postal card, or any other matter upon the envelope or outside cover of which appears anything which reflects injuriously upon the person addressed, or any one else, or upon his character or conduct, or is plainly calculated and intended to injure his feelings or reputation, or bring him into discredit, or threatens him, will be excluded from the mails, and anything in the nature of an offensive or threatening dun, apparent upon an envelope, outside cover, or postal card, or conveying the suggestion that such dun is enclosed, will be excluded as non-mailable under the new law.

——Major J. L. Spangler, candidate for congress, was in town on Tuesday and his presence was soon made known by the band who had cornered him in front of Wolf's store and gave him a booming serenade. Jack responded in a droll little speech informing the members of the band that Francis Murphy,—who was in town at the time—had requested him to thank the band for the kind serenade tendered him (Murphy) upon his first visit and especially the free serenade, right in the middle of the day. He closed with a few complimentary remarks which brought down the crowd and got the laugh on the band. The next piece they played, to avoid any misunderstanding, they announced would be for Spangler, and something dropped, a five dollar coin, and Jack had to pay the fiddler after all.

MINOR LOCALS.

R. Spangler has gone to Pittsburg for a car load of beef cattle.

John Grove sustained a severe injury in his left eye by a snag running into it.

Smetzler's crossing at the railroad station is a good job—no more mud to wade there.

Linden Hall will be proud of its branch road to the Bear meadows—think our friend Hess should see to it that it is opened with a picnic to the famed meadows.

"My son had an abcess in his side, that discharged two quarts of matter. Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher cured him." J. F. Brooks, Painesville, Ohio.

IS NATURAL GAS GIVING OUT?

AN EXPERT SAYS THE SUPPLY WILL BE EXHAUSTED IN TWO YEARS.

Selwynn Taylor, a prominent local mining engineer and coal expert, thinks gas is giving out. He says: "Within two years at furthest coal lands will be selling for what they are considered worth before natural gas was thought of. This will be due largely to the failure of the gas fields to supply the demands made upon them. Gas, like oil, will in time exhaust itself. New fields may be opened, but, taking all in all, I think the outlook for coal was never more bright since natural gas came into use. It is not published, but all the large gas fields are playing out. Murraysville has seen its best days, and all the wells in the Beaver and Ohio Valleys are going. The prospects for fields large enough to take their place in case of total failure are not bright by any means. The big natural gas companys recognize this as a fact, and are expending thousands of dollars on a process for making fuel gas. This is significant. In my judgement two years will see an end to natural gas as a fuel." This opinion has caused considerable uneasiness among the holders of natural gas stocks.

MURPHY'S LECTURE.

Francis Murphy, the world renowned temperance lecturer, favored our town with his presence last Tuesday, and lectured to a crowded house in the M. E. church, in the evening. Some came quite a distanee to hear him, as it was his first appearance in the valley.

Mr. Murphy has done as much for the cause of sobriety as any living man, and has been the means of bringing millions to the pledge. He speaks of and illustrates his subject from life and his own experience, being free in informing his audience upon all occasions that himself had once been the slave of the intoxicating cup, and out of gratitude to his Maker, for rescuing him from a drunkard's grave, he has devoted his life to the work of rescuing others.

Mr. Murphy does not talk temperance for office but purely as a philanthropist, a lover of his fellow man. His appeals are powerful and convincing, and go right to the heart and conscience of men and women. The young he has especial concern for and in burning illustrations pictures to these the danger that besets them. His lectures are full of pleasant allusions as well as tear stirring appeals. We heard this great and good man ten years ago in one of the large cities, talking to crowded houses—his fire, his ardor, his zeal, are still the same. It is a great treat to hear him.

Mr. Murphy was made acquainted with the fact that Centre Hall always was orderly, has no drunkards, that its hotel was decently kept, and the law obeyed. In his lecture he paid a high compliment to the town on account of these facts and was pleased with the beauty of our village.

——The Lewisburg *News* says: The announcement that Mr. Alf. S. Sheller had failed to a large amount startled the community on Wednesday and the lips of his indorsers fell over their chins. No less than a half dozen good Presbyterians will have to put up and the most of them for little less than a thousand each. His liabilities are said to exceed $15,000, with assets sufficient to cover about one-third. His Chillisquaque farm, coal yard property and personal effects will be swallowed in the vortex of the collapse, and he is left in the woods. His friends everywhere will learn of his misfortune with deep regret for he has always been a public spirited, generous good fellow who bestowed favors with a liberal hand, while he always struggled hard to succeed. Fate has been against him, however, yet we feel confident that he will be able to face about and recover within a reasonable length of time.

T. H. Harter editor of the Mifflinburg *Post* makes the following pointed remarks in his last issue: We have pulled an old hand-press for fifteen years, and have learned in that time not to despise a thing for size alone, that there are some bright intellects found behind small papers and some mighty small intellects found behind large papers; that there are some great men found in small towns and some mighty small men in large towns and that "great" men are most admired by those who know them the least.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

As the dull season approaches, extra inducements are offered in fine tailoring. Suits and overcoats made to order from new Fall goods at very low prices.

MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors,
Bellefonte.

MARRIED.

On the 26th inst., in the Presbyterian Chapel at State College, by Rev. Robert Hamil D. D., Prof. Louis E. Reber and Miss Helen, daughter of Prof. Jackson, both of State College, Pa.

On the 21, inst., by Alderman Noble, of Lock Haven, John C. Wilhelm, of Rebersburg, this county, and Miss Mary Campbell, of Flemington, Clinton county.

On the 3d, ult., by Rev. M. L. Deitzler, B. F. Frankenberger and Minnie E. Duck, both of Penn township.

On the 21st ult., by same, Thomas Stover, of Millheim, and Jennie Solt, of Woodward.

On the 22d ult., by same, Theodore G. Hosterman and Almeda J. Stover, both of Haines township.

On 29th ult., by same, Edwin J. Burd and Katie S. Stover, both of Rebersburg.

DIED

July 20th, in Mifflinburg, Robert T. Barber, aged 69 years and 20 days.

GRAIN.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, red	$ 85	Oats new	$ 25
Wheat, white	83	Rye	55
Corn,	52	Barley, No. 1	45
Wheat, new	75		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	1 55	Bran per ton	20 00
Best Roller Flour	$ 1 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	1 10
2d Best Roll'r Flour	1 30	Middlings retail	1 20
Middlings per ton	22 00	Chop retail	1 30

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

-+- JULY OFFERING -+-

We are now reducing our immense stock of summer goods, to prepare for our Fall purchases, and having that purpose in view, we have made

O-SWEEPING REDUCTIONS-O

IN ALL LINES OF GOODS.

65 Summer Suits, all wool, were $10,, we cut down to ½, 5.00					
58 Seersucker Coats and Vests for			1.50	and	1.00
Cassimere Pants,		were	4.75	now	3.50
" "		"	2.75	"	1.75
" "		"	3.50	"	2.50
Ladies Walking Shoes,		"	90	"	60
" " "		"	1.50	"	1.00
" " "		"	2.00	"	1.50
Ladies Shoes,		"	2.50	"	2.00
" "		"	2.00	"	1.50
" "		"	1.50	"	1.25
" "		"	1.35	"	1.00
Yard Wide Embroideries,		"	2.00	"	1.25
" " "		"	1.50	"	1.00
" " "		"	1.00	"	75
Black Silk Mitts,		"	50	"	25
Cold Silk Gloves,		"	60	"	40
French Satines,		"	40	"	35
" "		"	35	"	25
" "		"	25	"	20
" "		"	20	"	15
" "		"	15	"	12½
Victoria and India Linen,		"	25	"	20
" " "		"	20	"	15
" " "		"	15	"	10

The above goods mention only a small portion of the immense stock of goods we have.

You will save money by coming here to buy, and a much more varied and complete stock to buy from than any other store in the county.

LYON & CO., BELLEFONTE.

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NOTICE, to the General Public!

We having purchased the entire stock and good will of

H. K. HICKS & BRO.,

are now ready and hope to receive your patronage. Our intentions are to do business fairly and treat everybody alike, and do not intend to be undersold. We carry the

LARGEST STOCK,

and have added largely to the present stock.

Call and see us and we will treat you well,

H. A. McKEE & BRO.,

BELLEFONTE, - - PENNA.